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OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

VOLUME VI.—SUPPLEMENT.

NEWARK, N. J.:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1866.

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PROCEEDINGS

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK,

NEW JERSEY,

ON ITS

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY,

MAY 17th, 1866,

NEWARK:
PRINTED FOR THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
1866.

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I.

A HISTORICAL MEMOIR

OF THE

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO AND CONNECTED WITH

THE

SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK,

MAY, 1666,

BY W. A. WHITEHEAD.

MEMOIR.

Two Hundred Years! The words are uttered with so little effort, so readily does the ear receive them, that the mind fails to realize, at once, their full significance. Two hundred years! Although in the long procession of the ages, during which the Universe has been moving onward in its mysterious circuit, the period may be scarcely appreciable—a mere point in the pathway of the untold centuries—yet who can estimate its vast proportions when regarded through the long vista of the every-day occurrences, and the individual experiences which have marked its passage; the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the disappointments and successes, the trials, the projects of living, throbbing hearts; all the conflicting, yet strangely harmonizing, concomitants of the earthly existence of all those who have been born and lived and died during its continuance?

Such an occasion as this, therefore, is fraught with unusual interest, for we commemorate this day an event, which, two hundred years ago, like a stone dropped in an unruffled lake, set

in motion in the great ocean of Time, the circling eddies of never ending results that, in their unbroken, never-ceasing undulations onward, have evolved, and now surround us here, to-day, with all we see of civilization andprosperity, and whose ultimate effects we can neither realize nor imagine. It is well, therefore, that we should turn our attention, for a brief period to the circumstances which preceded what was of such momentous import.

It was in the Spring of 1666 that two or more diminutive vessels, after carefully passing from the harbor of New York through the Kill van Kull, into what is now known as Newark bay, were to be seen ascending the Passaic as tide and wind permitted. Neither history nor tradition has preserved the names of these small craft; and we are uninformed as to the precise day of their arrival, but attendant circumstances indicate that it was in the beginning of May, old style, approaching sufficiently near to the day on which we are assembled, to render its selection appropriate for our commemorative services.

These vessels brought to New Jersey a small company of adventurous spirits, men of enterprise and industry, of intelligence and integrity, experienced in the management of public affairs, —God-fearing men. And women too were there, simple in their tastes and pursuits, loving and

enduring, to whom it was home wherever the interests of fathers or husbands called them. The whole, a company associated and bound together less by the ties of nationality and consanguinity than by, to them, the stronger chain of a common religious faith, and a common sentiment of civil liberty to be enjoyed in subordination to that faith.

But leaving these vessels and their interesting freight for a while, let us review the circumstances which preceded and led to their arrival.

Although more than half a century had rolled away since the discovery of the country by Hudson, yet, strange as it may seem to us in these days of progress and indefinite expansion, the settlements of the Dutch, in what is now eastern New Jersey, were confined to the peninsula between the river that bears the discoverer's name and the Hackensack; for although we have recorded evidence of one attempt at a settlement somewhere within Newark bay in the year 1643,* yet the project was abandoned the ensuing year in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, and never resumed.† Consequently all the lands west of the Hackensack river, Newark bay, and the sound between Staten Island and the main, were unappropriated by Europeans down to 1665.

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*N. Y. Dutch MSS. at Albany, Vol. IV, pp. 127, 128.

† Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 86, 87; IV, p. 234.

There had been several inquiries made, in relation to the privileges that might be expected by those who should renew the attempt to effect a settlement in "Achter Col"—as the Dutch at New Amsterdam then called this region, from its lying *back of*, or *beyond the bay*, south of Manhattan Island—but even these feeble indications of enterprise were not manifested until near the close of the Dutch domination. Thus in February (15th) and April (29th) 1661, a secret application from "a company of honest men," so called, of Huntington, Long Island, for liberty "to sit downe ther to make a plantation," was responded to on the 21st of June, by permission from the Dutch authorities, for them to visit and examine the lands prior to entering into any agreement for their occupancy ;* but we have no information of any further proceedings in connection with the contemplated undertaking.

Later in the same year, however, another application was made from another quarter, which may be considered as the first step towards effecting the settlement here which we commemorate.

What is now the State of Connecticut consisted then of two colonies, Connecticut and New Haven. The former comprised the settlements at the mouth and on the banks of the Connecticut river, the latter included not only New

* N. Y. Dutch MSS., Vol. IX, pp. 369, 643. See Note A.

Haven, proper, but also the towns of Milford, Branford, Guilford and Stamford in its vicinity, and the town of Southold on Long Island; but, of the two, Connecticut was the most prosperous.* When it is remembered that it was in New Haven that the regicides Whalley and Goffe were so cordially received and carefully concealed and guarded,† the announcement that republican views were in the ascendant in the colony will occasion no surprise; neither will the kindred facts that, the restoration of Charles II to the throne of England, in 1660, was exceedingly obnoxious to many of its people, and that, although they brought themselves to acknowledge him formally on the 21st of August, 1661, "to be the lawful King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and all other territories thereto belonging," great apprehensions of its effect upon the future of the colony were excited and bitter dissensions aroused by the event.‡

It was under these circumstances that the attention of some of the most prominent men of the New Haven colony was turned to the propriety of seeking, without delay, a location elsewhere more favorable to the exercise and dissemination of the civil and religious privileges they cherished, than might be looked for under monarchical and hierarchical rule. Although it

* Palfrey's New England II, p. 376. ‡ Trumbull, Palfrey, &c.
† Trumbull's Connecticut I, pp. 242–246. Stiles' Regicides, &c.

has been said that the most strongly developed characteristic of the Englishman of that day—jealousy of the Dutch—blazed with peculiar malignity in New England*, yet the colonists of New Haven, as they cast their eyes over the continent in search of the asylum they desired, were not prevented by any feelings of the kind which they may have cherished, from recognizing that, within the domain of their neighbors on the South, and beneath the folds of Holland's standard of red, white and blue—prophetic colors—were both the land and the privileges they coveted.

On the 8th November, 1661, Matthew Gilbert, Deputy Governor of the Colony of New Haven, wrote from Milford to Governor Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam, informing him that, "a Com-"panie of Considerable that came into N. E. that "they might serve God w^th^ a pure conscience "and enjoy such liberties & priueledges both "Ciuill and Ecclesiasticall as might best advan-"tage unto, and strengthen them in the end and "worke aforesaid, w^ch^ also through the mercy of "God they have enjoyed for more than twentie "yeares together; and the lord haueing blessed "them w^th^ posterities so that their numbers are "encreased & they being desirous to p'uide for "their posterities so as their outward comfortable "subsistence and their soulles welfare might

* Brodhead's Commemorative Oration, pp. 19–21.

"in the use of sutable means thorough the blessing of the Almighty be attained"—that this company, having been encouraged so to do by the courtesy extended by the Governor to persons appointed to visit "some adjacent parts" on a previous occasion, had appointed a committee of four of their most prominent men, at the head of which was Robert Treat, to confer with him relative to the terms upon which they might "begin to plant," and thereafter, secure additions in those who might wish to join them "for the enlargement of the Kingdom of Christ Jesus in the Congregational way," and secure "all other means of comfort and subordination thereunto." In behalf, therefore, of the Committee, sundry propositions were submitted, for which, as they were from "true men and noe spies," a careful consideration was solicited with a view to a return of a definite answer to each.*

As these propositions exhibit in a clear light the principles upon which the fathers of our city based their hopes of success in their untried enterprise, let us give the substance of them our attention:

I. They proposed that, the church or churches they might establish, should be recognized as such by some public act on record, and be permitted to enjoy all the powers, privileges and

* N. Y. Col. MSS. IX, p. 895.

liberties, "in the congregational way," that they had enjoyed in New England.

II. They desired the authority to convene Synods for the regulation of matters of common concernment, and that the Governor and court, at New Amsterdam, should protect the churches and synods thus formed, from all opposed to, or injurious to them.

III. They desired authority to regulate their civil affairs within themselves, to be allowed to choose their own magistrates, to establish courts, and to make such laws as they should find most advantageous and suitable to their condition. All planters and others while within their precincts to be required to acquiesce in and obey the laws thus enacted, without appeal to any other authority or jurisdiction. These privileges they had enjoyed in Connecticut under their grant from Charles I, and it was the more necessary that they should be continued under the domination of the Dutch, with whose language and laws they were unacquainted.

IV. They stipulated that the lands they might select should be freed from all claims of the Aborigines by full and absolute purchase.

V. They wished to have the sole power of disposing of their lands, and of receiving or rejecting all inhabitants, that none might be put upon them by the authorities; and, in all respects as to payment of dues and customs and privileges

of trade, they wished to be placed upon a par with the Dutch.*

These propositions were favorably received by the Director General and his Council, and on the 28th of November, a formal answer to them, in part, was agreed to. Treat and his associates were informed that, so far as related to the religious privileges and liberties asked for, no objections were entertained "because," it was said, "there is no difference in the fundamental points "of the worship of God betwixt these [the "churches of the New Netherland] and the "churches of New England, but only in the "ruling of the same;" and "because in our "native country, and also here, was never prac- "tised restraint of consciences." Nor were any impediments that we would think of very serious magnitude, thrown in the way of a concession of the other rights for which they had stipulated. The only modifications suggested were: the requisition of an oath of fidelity to the government from all the inhabitants, the reservation for them of the right of appeal to the high court, and the prior approval of officers and magistrates; double nominations to be made from among themselves, and the selection left to the Director General and his Council.† Yet these restrictions, affecting as they did their free, unbiased choice of officers,

* N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. IX, p. 899, and see Note B.

† N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. IX, p. 909, and see Note C.

and the reservation of the right of appeal from the decisions of their courts, were unpalatable, and for some months the projected emigration to the New Netherland appears to have slumbered.

The condition of things in the New Haven colony, however, was growing more and more unsatisfactory. The colony of Connecticut through the personal influence and active agency of John Winthrop, Jr., its Governor, had obtained in April, 1662, a royal charter, the territorial limits of which were made to include New Haven, without the knowledge and contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants.* This naturally excited great dissatisfaction, but there were also peculiar features in the instrument itself, and anticipated evils from a junction with Connecticut, which prompted a determined resistance to the loss of identity which the recognition of the charter involved. Connecticut admitted to the privileges of freemen all its inhabitants, whether church members or not, while New Haven had always confined those privileges to those who were content to enjoy them only "in the Congregational way." This fact alone tended to render submission to the charter impossible on the part of many, and there were also theological differences which were in the way of union.†

Again, therefore, were the thoughts and incli-

* Palfrey II, p. 540; Trumbull I, 249; Lambert's N. Haven, 31.

† Stearns' Hist. First Church, pp. 3-5.

nations of the discontented turned southward. Robert Treat, this time attended by Philip Groves and John Gregory, towards the close of 1662 or the beginning of 1663, approached the Dutch authorities, reviving their former propositions and soliciting a more favorable response than before received, to those, of which modifications had been suggested. After several conferences with Stuyvesant and his Council, Gregory, who had remained behind to learn the result, was made the bearer of their decision under date of March 11th, 1663. They softened in some particulars their former requisition, as to the extent of the appeals to be allowed from the Town's tribunals, but still they insisted upon a retention of the right, as well as on their approval of magistrates "as a token of an acknowledgment to a higher authority."*

It is probable that the neighbors of those contemplating emigration did what they could to embarrass these negotiations.† Certain it is that we learn nothing more of them until, under date of June 29th, 1663, Treat (who may have had some intimation of their reception), enquired by letter about the instructions which Governor Stuyvesant might have received from his superiors in Holland in relation thereto. These had been communicated by the Directors of the West India Com-

* N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. X, pp. 73, 147. See Note D.

† Treat's Letter, N. Y. Col. MSS. X, Part II, p. 231. See Note E.

pany under date of March 26th, 1663, and evince an earnest desire that the projected settlement might be made, "especially as it might serve as a "bulwark against the savages on the Raritan and "Minisink." They expressed a wish that the punishments for crimes differing from those common to the laws of the Father-land, should only be put in force by the settlers against their own countrymen; a point which the Governor was directed not to give up as long as it was tenable, it being of "too high importance;" but, say they, "if the object in view is not obtainable without "the sacrifice, then your Honor is authorized to "treat with the English on such terms as in "your opinion are best adapted to promote the "welfare of our State and its subjects."* Stuyvesant found the proposed restriction untenable and abandoned it, and in answer to Treat's letter, under date of 20th July, notified him of the renewal of the concessions granted two years previously, as to their first two propositions respecting their religious privileges, and that, as to their third requisition, they would be allowed free choice of their magistrates, but those chosen should be annually presented for confirmation and to renew their oaths. Their local laws, "being found to concur with the Holy Scriptures, should be confirmed," and their permanent laws should be binding upon all persons dwelling among

* N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. XV, p. 7. See Note F.

them; that no appeal should be allowed in criminal matters where parties were convicted on their own confession, "but in dark and dubious matters, especially in Witchcraft," sentences of death should not be put in execution without the approval of the Director General and his Council; in civil matters the right of appeal to apply only to cases involving more than one hundred pounds. Their other stipulations were unqualifiedly granted, excepting that no inhabitants should be admitted but such as should take the oath of fidelity and be acceptable to the Dutch authorities.* It must be noticed that, throughout all these negotiations there was no wavering from their first enunciated principles on the part of Treat and his associates. Having determined upon what, in their estimation, was essential, —having fixed upon a standard of right, there was no room for concessions on their part; and it is remarkable that they should have succeeded in procuring such favorable responses to their proposed terms, when it is considered what well founded apprehensions were then entertained in the New Netherland of the ultimate result of the aggressions of their English neighbors. It can only be accounted for by supposing that the republican sentiments of the applicants, and their deep-seated aversion to the rule of Charles, were known, and allowed to modify the feelings with

* N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. X, part II, pp. 233, 237. See Note G.

which the colonies of New England generally were regarded. But notwithstanding all that was conceded to them, still did they linger. It was a difficult thing to sever ties which a quarter of a century had woven, connecting them with the rocks and hills and streams and meadows with which they were so familiar; but the attractions of neither land nor countrymen could withstand the influences at work to effect the separation. The dissensions between the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven had seriously affected the previously waning prosperity of the latter. Deeply in debt, disaffection with the government prevalent, the stated salaries of its officers, even, unpaid through inability to collect the taxes, a crisis in its affairs was certainly at hand.* Still the majority of its people resisted the union with Connecticut, until it was announced that the New Netherland had been granted by Charles II to the Duke of York. That event indicated in the future an unbroken ascendancy, in all the colonies, of the principles of government against which they had been struggling. Opposition longer was useless, its continuance impolitic and hazardous. The Milford people, led by Treat, at last acknowledged the authority of Connecticut, and influential individuals in other towns also severed their connection with New Haven, rendering it, eventually, a comparatively

* Trumbull I, p. 263; Palfrey II, pp. 553, 554.

easy task to unite it with Connecticut, which was amicably effected on the 1st of May, 1665;* but Branford, inflexible in principle and firm in purpose, would have "neither part nor lot" in the matter, and rejected, as a community, the alliance.†

It was under these varying political relations and surrounded by these trying social vicissitudes, aggravating the ordinary labors and deprivations ever incidental to the condition of pioneers in a new land, that the future settlers of Newark were educated for their work; their training under such circumstances eliciting qualifications which enabled them so successfully to combat with the discouragements which they so often encountered; and hence the propriety of this reference to their previous experience.

It does not come within the scope of this Memoir to discuss the circumstances which led to the forcible subversion of the Dutch authority in the New Netherland, and the establishment of the English under the Letters Patent of Charles II to his brother; but it was an event which impressed peculiar and ever enduring characteristics upon the future of the district of country west of the Hudson. The news of the transfer reached Connecticut before Treat and his companions had fully resolved to leave, and

* Lambert p. 32; Trumbull I, p. 276.

† Trumbull I, p. 277.

the change likely to be wrought by the substitution of the monarchical system of England for the more liberal institutions of Holland, seems to have operated to postpone the step to a still later period; the ducal coronet worn by the King's grantee and his religious faith, did not promise anything specially favorable for the spread of republican principles and religious liberty, and it was doubtless with no slight disappointment that the plans, thought of and discussed for two years and more, were abandoned. But soon came rumors that other parties had secured the possession of the tract to which their attention had been directed; and shortly after the arrangement was perfected which, contrary to the will of many united New Haven to Connecticut, special messengers arrived with the authorized tidings that, beyond the Hudson was at last a secure refuge from oppression, an open field for the widest cultivation of their cherished principles, both in theory and practice.

On the 23d and 24th of June, 1664, only a few months subsequent to his reception of the Letters Patent from the King, and before the country had been conquered by the English fleet sent to put him in possession, the Duke of York, transferred what now constitutes New Jersey to Lords Berkley and Carteret. The two courtiers placed in this important relation to the province were doubtless led to look to its acquisition from

being already interested in the settlement of Carolina, for which they, in conjunction with other prominent persons to whom Charles II was personally attached, had the year before obtained a grant directly from the crown, and their intimate associations with the Duke of York, rendered its acquisition easy. Sir John Berkley, Baron of Stratton, had been the governor of the Duke in his youth, and in subsequent years had been intimately associated with him, officially and otherwise, retaining great influence over him notwithstanding mental weakness and doubtful integrity. Sir George Carteret had been a firm adherent of Charles II,—as Berkley had been also—and at the restoration was placed in several important positions. He was ever an intimate companion of his brother, and both he and Berkley were connected with the Admiralty Board, at the head of which was the Duke. They thus enjoyed peculiar facilities for influencing him, which they seem to have employed for their pecuniary benefit in the manner indicated.

Philip Carteret, a relative of Sir George, having been appointed Governor, arrived from England in August, 1665, on board the ship Philip. On reaching New York he was informed that the Duke's Governor, Nicolls, before receiving intelligence of the transfer of New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret, had granted to a company from Long Island, a tract of land beyond Achter Col.

and that they had already entered upon its possession. Thitherward, therefore, did Carteret turn the prow of his vessel, and found four families established at what is now Elizabeth, and took up his residence there with them.

Without delay the Governor despatched the messengers to New England who have been alluded to, to make known the fact that the fertile soil and salubrious climate of New Jersey, united with civil and religious privileges nowhere excelled, invited immigration. It was natural that the people of Milford, whose attention had been so long directed to the attractions which this district of country presented, should be led to listen readily to the terms of the "Concessions" containing the stipulations and guarantees of the Proprietors, by which they hoped to secure the settlement of their province. "Concessions!" how much there is in the word indicative of the change which time has wrought in the relations of the governed and the governors on this our western continent; *then* the people received and enjoyed what was conceded by those in power; *now* those in power exercise such authority as may be conferred upon them by the people and no more. Yet these "Concessions," as well as those which confirmed to the people of West Jersey the privileges they enjoyed, were of such a character, as has been very justly re-

marked of the Charter of Carolina,* "that it "must strike every reflecting mind with sur- "prise, to behold a regular system of civil and "religious freedom thus established as the basis "of the provincial institutions, by the same "statesmen, who, in the parent country had "framed the intolerant act of uniformity and "were executing its provisions with the most "relentless severity." But in New Jersey, as was said by Penn and his colleagues, a foundation was laid "for after ages to understand their "liberty *as men and christians*, that they may not "be brought in bondage but by their own con- "sent; *for we put the power in the people.*" And how significant that clause in the early laws of West Jersey, "that each member of the Assem- "bly, be allowed one shilling per day, during "the time of the sitting of the Assembly, that "thereby *he may be known to be the servant of the* "*people.*"† It has been suggested that "avarice paid its homage to freedom,"‡ by the adoption of such liberal institutions as were most likely to promote the settlement of their province. Were this the case, or, that a conviction of what were the rights of manhood had at last effected an entrance into the minds of Charles' courtiers, certain it is that popular freedom to an extent then little known in the world was guarantied to

* Grahame's United States.
† Leaming and Spicer, p. 406.
‡ Bancroft's United States.

the settlers of New Jersey by Berkley and Carteret.

A Committee consisting of Robert Treat and one or two other prominent men of Milford was despatched to New Jersey to satisfy the community that the picture presented did not derive its charms from the skilful tinting of avarice or craft. Unsuccessful attempts had been made, at different times, to plant an off-shoot of the New Haven Colony on the banks of the Delaware,* and it seems that the Milford committee first turned their steps thither, with the view of selecting a site near the present Burlington.† But not being pleased with what they saw in West Jersey, they returned and visited Governor Carteret at Elizabethtown, at whose suggestion they determined upon a location on the Passaic. It is said‡ that a formal agreement, comprising fifteen articles, was entered into, after a full discussion

* Palfrey's N. Engl'd, I, p. 600; N. H. Col. Rec., pp. 57, 106; Winthrop II, pp. 75, 91; Hazard's State Papers II, pp. 127, 192-195.

† This fact is stated in a MS. "Examination of the Claim of the Newark people" in my possession, written, it is presumed, about 1746, by Elisha Parker, one of the Proprietors' counsel, who in his margin states "this appears from Governor Carteret's Letter and Mem. Book." James Alexander, in a letter to Elisha Parker, in my possession, dated November 22d, 1745, says, "I am in great "hopes that the books discovered "by Mr. Ogden may give us a "much clearer light into the proceed-"ings about Elizabethtown in Car-"teret's time, than what we have, "and, therefore, very probably, we "may receive from them materials "for sundry Amendments to the "Elizabeth Town bill, and for that "reason it should be delayed till "these materials are well consider-"ed." This is thought to refer, in part, to the book above alluded to. Would that it were now extant.

‡ Appendix to Bill, p. 31. Examination of Claim, &c., p. 9.

of the provisions of the "Concessions," but the document is lost. The precise time of this interview is not known, but circumstances indicate that it took place in the Autumn or early Winter of 1665.

It would be interesting could we summon from the dim past the figures of these men, thus in conference upon matters so pregnant with results in future ages,—to scan their features,—to criticise their plans,—and, though last, not least, to listen to their desultory talk, when not discussing the topics more immediately connected with the purposes of the interview; but we have nothing to aid us in the attempt. No record of what passed has come down to us, excepting in reference to those purposes; and we have no knowledge of the personal appearance of either of the principal parties; for, notwithstanding the prominence of Treat in the public affairs of Connecticut, no "counterfeit presentment" of his form and features now exists, and we are equally at fault as regards the lineaments of the first Governor of New Jersey.

As to the subjects upon which they conversed, we may not be far wrong, if we imagine Treat inquiring with lively interest, about the stirring political events which had so engrossed the public mind in England during the immediately preceding years, the influence of which had been so sensibly felt even amid the rural hamlets of

Connecticut; and also, as to what was known by his host of that dire distemper which was in the midst of its desolating march about the time of Carteret's departure from England. We can suppose him listening with wonder and awe to the recital of all which Carteret himself may have seen and heard—the portentous comet which was thought to have heralded the disease—the dread tones of the maniac who made London resound with his denunciations of "Wo to the rebellious city"—the startling cry of attendants on the dead-carts, as they perambulated the deserted streets, summoning the pent up inhabitants with "Bring out your Dead"! and various other circumstances, that made the occurrence of the Plague of 1665 an event in the world's history, never to be forgotten.

We may presume that, with equal interest did the Governor seek information from one who had been so actively engaged for several years in subduing the wilderness, as to the best modes of procedure, not only to master the obstacles which nature presented, but to overcome the greater impediments which the unruly wills of men were likely to interpose. For the first time too, was Carteret brought into contact with the aborigines, and how naturally must he have looked to Treat's personal experience for useful lessons to guide him in his intercourse with them.

Had there been a Mrs. Carteret present, we

might readily conjecture certain topics that undoubtedly would have been introduced by her, if then, as now, household affairs intruded themselves, sometimes, upon the attention of both entertainers and entertained, in the most exclusive circles; for, what could have engaged her anxious thoughts more, on being transferred from populous London, the metropolis of the world, to the embryo settlement of four families at Elizabethtown in the wilds of America, than the problem "how should she, a Governor's wife, manage his establishment under such circumstances"—a problem for the solution of which she would naturally appeal to the experience of Treat. We might imagine too that her presence would naturally lead the conversation to the wife and children of her guest, and that, excited by the recollections of his home, Treat may have told the incident in his courtship, which tradition has preserved, that, when in the freedom of social intercourse and the hilarity of youth he had once held his future wife upon his knee, he was induced to take the decided step of proposing for her hand by being expostulated with in the suggestive language "Robert, be still that, I had rather be *Treated* than trotted."* But a Mrs. Carteret was *not* present, for the Governor was a bachelor and continued so for fifteen years thereafter; dying in less than two years after securing

* Lambert's N. Haven, p. 137.

the hand of a blooming widow on Long Island.* Treat, however, was twice married, which may account for his adopting for his seal, the significant device of a heart transfixed by two arrows. But, returning from this digression, let us resume the narrative.

As the Concessions required all land to be taken up under a warrant from the Governor, and, as we have seen, Treat and his companions were equally decided in requiring an extinguishment of the Indian title prior to settlement, these mutual requirements were considered satisfactorily met, by Carteret's furnishing Treat with a letter to the Sachem having control of the desired tract, requesting him to give the immigrants possession and promising to pay therefor; there having been some prior negotiations for the land.† Charged with this document Treat and his friends returned to Connecticut to make arrangements for the removal, and early in the Spring of 1666 the first emigrants from Milford embarked for New Jersey. Tradition gives us reason to suppose that about thirty persons, male and female, composed this party, and the vessels bearing them to their newly selected home were those whose arrival in the Passaic has been adverted to.

* Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, widow of William Lawrence of Tew's Neck. East Jersey, under the Proprietors, p. 85.

† Examination of Claim, &c., p. 9.

It appears that the omission on the part of Treat, to deliver promptly the letter to the Indians with which he was furnished by Carteret and to complete the arrangements for the occupancy of the desired tract, was the cause of unexpected embarrassment and delay. On attempting to land their goods at some point on the river, they were warned off by Indians on the ground who claimed to be the owners, and informed them that they had not yet parted with their right thereto.* The goods were therefore re-ladened, and a report of the circumstances made to the Governor.

These unexpected difficulties, the result probably of misunderstanding merely, were removed at this interview. Samuel Edsal, a resident on Bergen-neck, to whom the neighboring chiefs had become known through several negotiations with them that he had conducted, both on his own account and as interpreter for others—was authorized by Carteret to effect the purchase.† Accompanied by Treat, and some others of the new comers, he proceeded up the Hackensack to confer with those who claimed to be the proprietors of the land west of the Passaic;—but let us hear what Treat himself states:—"One *Perro* "laid claim to the said Passaic Lands, which is "now called Newark, and the result of our "treaty was, that we obtained of a body of said

* Bill in Chancery, app. 118.

† Bill in Chancery, app. 117.

"Indians to give us a meeting at Passaic; and "soon after they came, all the proprietors, viz., "*Perro*, and his kindred, with the Sagamores "that were able to travel; *Oraton* being very "old, but approved of Perro's acting; and then "we acted by the advice, order and approbation "of the said Governor (who was troubled for our "sakes) and also of our interpreters, the said "Governor approving of them [one John Cap-"teen, a Dutchman, and Samuel Edsal] and was "willing and approved that we should purchase "a Tract of Land for a township."*

A bill of sale was made out, arrangements perfected for taking possession, and soon the little party, relieved from their close quarters on board the vessels, were established on the site of the contemplated town.

While these preliminary measures were being consummated, an opportunity was afforded for the preparation and execution of written stipulations with certain agents from Guilford and Branford,—who had either been fellow passengers with the Milford people or had arrived subsequently,—that settlers from those places should be permitted to join in forming one common township, provided definite intimations to that effect should be received prior to the ensuing first of November. The meeting at which this agreement was made, was held, probably, on board of

* Bill in Chancery, p. 118.

one of the vessels lying "near to Elizabethtown," on the 21st May, and was verified by the signatures of Robert Treat for the Milford people, and Samuel Swain for those of Guilford and Branford on the 24th of the same month; it being, they say, their "desire to be of one heart "and consent, through God's blessing, with one "hand they may endeavor the carrying on of "spiritual concernments, as also civil and town "affairs, ACCORDING TO GOD AND A GODLY "GOVERNMENT."*

We are carried back by this agreement to that other, which forty-four years before was perfected in the cabin of the Mayflower off the coast of Massachusetts, by the pilgrim fathers, who "for "the glory of God, and advancement of the "Christian faith" in the presence of God and one another solemnly and mutually covenanted and combined into a civil body politic for the better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends they had in view. Although we are not permitted to chronicle the name of the vessel, on board of which the Newark settlers thus intimated the principles that were to guide them in their undertaking, yet the instrument itself will ever perpetuate the fact of their adherence to the same fundamental truths, on which the Plymouth Colonists had based their hopes of prosperity and happiness.

* Town Records, p. 1.

On attempting to picture to ourselves the forms, animate and inanimate, and the various conditions of active existence which made the world as it was in ages gone, our conceptions must come so far short of the realities we would reproduce that, we can only regard them as simply symbolical, as mere shadowy portraitures in which outline and body are dimly distinguishable and which scarcely serve to present the main characteristics of what we would evolve from the obscurity of the past. Such must be our experience on summoning before the imagination, the woods and waters, hills and dales, fields and meadows which made the landscapes here two hundred years ago;—while striving, amid the tumultuous noises and busy scenes around us, to realize the quietude and repose of primeval nature as it then reigned, disturbed only by the casual notes of a flitting bird, the hum of insects, or perchance the stealthy step of the savage, or the rippling of the Passaic as the placid stream was disturbed by his bark canoe.

The contour of the western hills, the river in its general aspects, and the stars which are nightly reflected in its surface, constitute all, probably, upon which our eyes rest, that wore the same appearance to the strangers who then were drawn hither by the natural advantages of the country. As they sailed up the bay, the broad meadows which then, as now, skirted the

southern margin of the stream must have been among the chief attractions, from their similarity, to the eye, to the rich alluvial bottom lands of the Connecticut, promising abundant supplies of forage without tillage; while the higher land in the distance, not so wooded as to interfere materially with its immediate cultivation, but sufficiently so for shade and ornament, presented such rural charms as marked it out for the site of the settlement. On the north a pine forest covered the peninsula between the Hackensack and the Passaic, while farther west the hills which formed the horizon, gave assurance of other contributions to meet the present and perspective requirements of the settlers.

It must be within the memory of many in this audience, as well as my own, when along the river front there was an almost continuous bluff, such as may still be seen in the northern limits of the city, in some places rising perhaps from thirty to fifty feet above the marsh of flags which in most places skirted the water, and doubtless the generally elevated position of the site was one inducement for the location here.

The area selected for the town plot, had its inequalities of surface, and through some parts of it meandered brooks, that, having their heads in the hills towards the west, intersected the plain in different directions. Trees were not in

superabundance, and it was found necessary, before many years, to adopt measures for the preservation of such as were conveniently situated in the streets for shade or ornament.*

* Town Records, Feb'y 6, 1676, p. 66. An erroneous impression very generally prevails that we are indebted to the original settlers, or their immediate successors for the larger of the noble Elms that ornament our streets and parks; and the consequent inference that the Elm is of slow growth, in connection with the unfounded supposition that it is peculiarly susceptible to attacks from noxious insects, has led to considerable neglect in its cultivation, although it must be conceded to be one of our most beautiful shade trees.

It is somewhat remarkable that nothing is said in the Town Records of the first setting out of the trees on either of "the Commons;" although the Town Committee in office when it was done, deserve, for their good taste, judgment and consideration for posterity, to have their names inscribed high upon the roll of the city's benefactors. In the absence therefore of direct testimony, we must seek collateral information as to the period when these now aged and too neglected friends of ours, first cast their shade across the pathways of our progenitors, and the conclusion arrived at must be that, with the exception of very few, a half dozen *perhaps*, at most, within the city limits, our larger elms are only from sixty to seventy years old; while the far greater number fall considerably short of that age.

It must be remembered that only one species of the Elm, of the three or four indigenous to America, is found in this section of the country. It is easily distinguishable by its long pendulous branches, presenting a marked contrast—as the varieties in our parks clearly demonstrate—to the more rigid upright forms of its English and European cousins that at different times and in different ways have been introduced, and there is no evidence that it was at all common at the period of settlement or for many years thereafter. As late as 1794 the intelligent traveller, Wansey—who passed through Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, &c., on his way to Philadelphia, says expressly, "I saw no elm trees anywhere; I believe it is not a native of "America, at least not that which is "so common in England." (*An Excursion to the United States in* 1794, *by Henry Wansey, F. A. S., 2d Ed'n, p.* 87). And a venerable gentleman, yet living, in his ninety-first year, writes to me, "I have little remembrance of Newark before 1797. I "made, as I remember, only two "visits from New York up to that "time, and those very short. I do "not recollect seeing any trees on "the Commons as the Parks were "then called. The old church, where "the present Trinity Church stands, "had no trees around it that I remember."

The Town was laid out, at first, with little reference to regularity or symmetry, and the courses given to the streets were probably made to conform to the character of the surface, the more or less freedom from obstructions in certain directions modifying their courses, and perhaps an Indian path may have been followed in locating what is now Broad street; that, and our present Market, Mulberry and Washington streets, constituting all the principal highways of the early settlers. The location of the parks was probably

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There are many elms in various parts of the city whose ages are well known, and whose growth, although materially interfered with by the pavements prêventing the access of water to their roots, corresponds with that given as the usual growth of the species, for the number of years they have stood, and confirms the view above taken as to the ages of our larger trees.

If our examination is extended to other cities, similar results are obtained. For examples: Previous to 1733 there were but few trees in Boston Common. In that year there were two rows of sixteen trees set out. (*Drake's Boston, pp*, 592, 820) I do not know that the position of these can be identified. but it is doubtful if any of them are among the venerables whom the Boston authorities, to their honor, so assiduously now watch over and protect.

Lucien W. Sperry, Esq., Mayor of New Haven, informs me that prior to 1785 the streets of that proverbially shaded city had in them *only two trees*, and that the old elms, which now so adorn the place, were planted between 1785 and 1790, the largest now being about four feet diameter. This is about the size of our larger elms now standing in the Military Park, only three or four having a greater diameter. The largest I have seen in the city, anywhere, measures a little more than five feet, being nearly sixteen feet in circumference.

It is hoped that this brief reference to the subject may lead to a more extended cultivation of the Elms—and that more care may be taken of those we now have. With scarcely an opportunity to profit by the rains which the clouds distil for their benefit, their trunks throttled by the flaggings of the sidewalks to such a degree that we see them everywhere struggling to get free, with parasitical plants abstracting their juices—with wounds and injured limbs uncared for—we cannot wonder if in a few years "Ichabod" should be written upon our public grounds.

determined by peculiarities of surface which rendered the ground less favorable for "home lots"; what is now the Military Park being low and springy.

It seems that only a small number remained at the place during the first summer,* but it is probable that the autumn found the settlers in full force, busily engaged in preparing for the approaching winter, with all its untried experiences. Would that we could lift Time's curtain that obscures from view their doings in those first months of our city's history!

In accordance with the terms of the agreement of May 21st and 24th, twenty-three heads of families, resident at Branford, on the 30th of October, 1666, intimated their acquiescence in the proposed junction with the Milford people by signing the following document†:

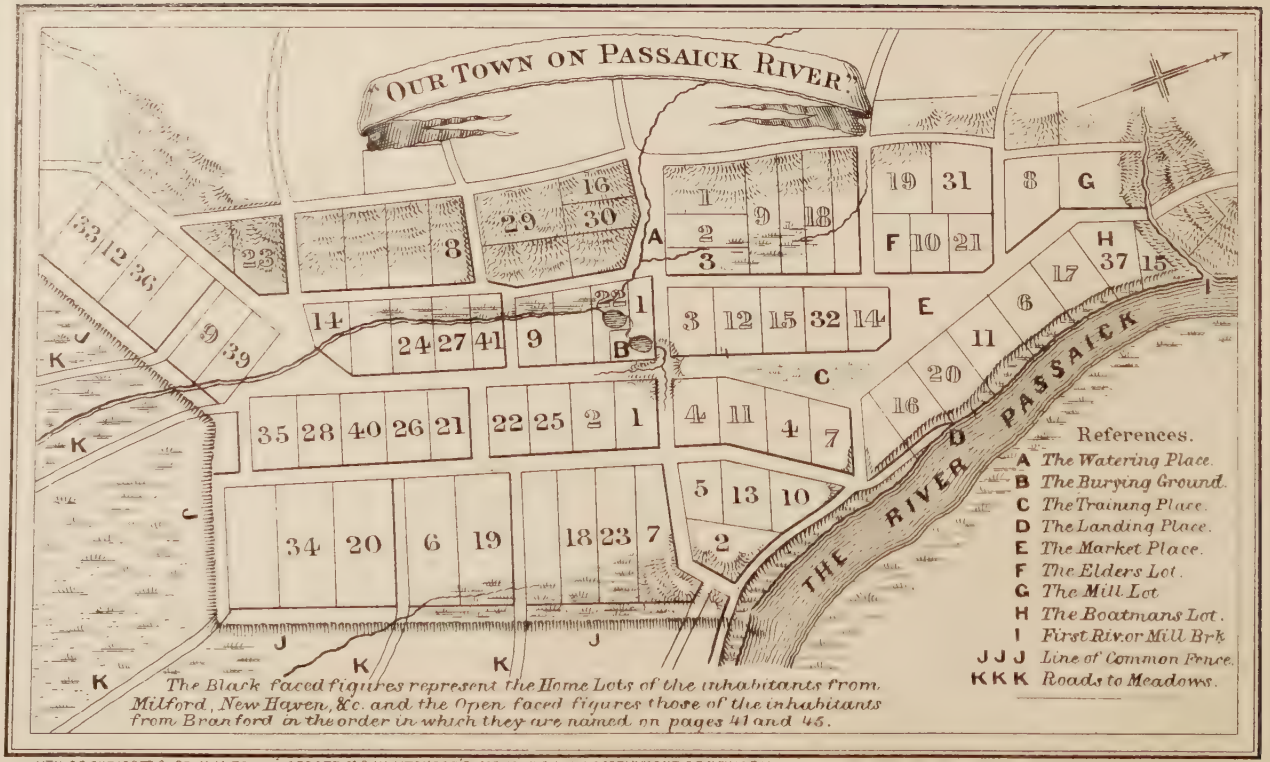
"October 30," 1666.

"At a meeting Touching the Intended design "of many of the inhabitants of Branford, the fol- "lowing was subscribed:

"1st. That none shall be admitted freemen
Deut i: 13. or free Burgesses within our Town
Exod. 18: 21. upon Passaick River in the Province
Duet. xvii: 15. of New Jersey, but such Planters as

* Widow Denison, "for her staying on the place so long when the Town was first settled," was subsequently granted an acre of land, and grants were also made to Martin Tichenor, Thomas Ludinton and John Curtis, "for staying on the place the first summer." Town Records, pp. 43-44.

† Town Records, p. 2.


"OUR TOWN ON PASSAICK RIVER."
THE RIVER PASSAICK
References.
A The Watering Place.
B The Burying Ground.
C The Training Place.
D The Landing Place.
E The Market Place.
F The Elders Lot.
G The Mill Lot
H The Boatmans Lot.
I First Riv. or Mill Brk
J J J Line of Common Fence.
K K K Roads to Meadows.
The Black faced figures represent the Home Lots of the inhabitants from Milford, New Haven, &c. and the Open faced figures those of the inhabitants from Branford in the order in which they are named on pages 41 and 45.

LITH. OF ENDICOTT & CO. N. Y. TO ILLUSTRATE Mr WHITEHEAD'S MEMOIR ON THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK.

"are members of some or other of the Con-
"gregational Churches nor shall any but such
"be chosen to Magistracy or to Carry on any
"part of said Civil Judicature, or as deputies or
"assistants, to have power to Vote in establish-
"Jerem. 30: 21. ing Laws, and making or Repealing
"them or to any Chief Military Trust or Office.
"Nor shall any But such Church Members have
"any Vote in any such election: Tho all others
"admitted to be planters have Right to their
"proper Inheritance, and do and shall enjoy all
"other Civil Liberties Privileges, according to
"all Laws, Orders, Grants which are, or here-
"after shall be made for this Town.

"2d. We shall with Care and Diligence pro-
"vide for the maintenance of the purity of Reli-
"gion professed in the Congregational Churches.
"Whereunto subscribed the Inhabitants from
"Branford.—

1 Jasper Crane,
2 Abra. Peirson,
3 Sam'l Swaine,
4 Laurance Ward,
5 *Thomas Blacthly,
6 Samuel Plum,
7 Josiah Ward,
8 Samuel Rose,
9 Thomas Peirson,
10 John Warde,
11 John Catling,
12 Richard Harrison,
13 *Ebenezer Camfield,
14 John Ward, Senior,

* The figures affixed to the names correspond with those of the home lots on the map. Thomas Blac thly and Ebenezer Camfield do not seem to have had home lots, and it is thought the former did not carry out his intention of becoming a settler.

15 Ed. Ball,
16 John Harrison,
17 John Crane,
18 Thos. Huntington,
19 Delivered Crane,
20 Aaron Blacthly,
21 Richard Laurance,
22 John Johnson,
23 Thomas his L. Lyon, mark.

The texts of Scripture referred to in the margin of this document, indicating the Supreme authority to which they bowed and wished ever to be subordinate, read thus:

"And their nobles shall be of themselves, and their governor shall proceed from the midst of them.—JER. xxx: 21.

"Thou shalt in any wise set him king over thee whom the Lord thy God shall choose: one from among thy brethren shalt thou set king over thee; thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother."—DEUT. xvii: 15.

"Take ye wise men, and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you."—DEUT. i: 13.

"Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the

*This reference to these texts was simply conforming to views expressed and acted upon during the whole history of the New Haven Colony. On the 4th of June, 1639, when about to lay the foundations of their civil and religious polity—"Mr. Davenport declared unto them by the Scriptures what kind of persons might best be trusted with matters of government, and by sundry arguments from Scripture proved that such as were described,—Ex. xviii: 21; Deut. i: 13, with Deut. xvii: 15, I Cor. vi: 1, 6 and 7, ought to be entrusted by them." (*Fundamental Articles, Lambert, p.* 48, *Trumbull's Connecticut I*, 504.) It is somewhat remarkable that the places where these texts are to be found should be so frequently misprinted; both the above authorities give them erroneously, and even the Editors of our own printed Town Records, failed to correct a freak of the types in connection with them.

people, able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties and rulers of tens."—EXODUS i: 13.

It would be well for the city, well for the state, well for the country, if our practice now conformed, more than it does, to the tenor of these texts.

It would be an agreeable task to portray the characters of some of these first comers, but time will not permit, and other hands can do them greater justice—I would merely remark that, Jasper Crane, whose name heads the list of the Branford men, occupied among them, a position scarcely less prominent than was that of Treat among the people of Milford. As a magistrate and as an officer of the church he enjoyed the full confidence and respect of his neighbors, and hence the honor accorded to him on this occasion, to precede even Abraham Pierson their revered spiritual head.

Of Mr. Pierson's personal characteristics, both physical and mental, we have comparatively few particulars; but it cannot be doubted that he possessed a strong will, great independence, unswerving perseverance, and more than ordinary power in controlling and guiding those attracted by his virtues, or to whom he was officially related. This is manifest from the manner in which he

identified himself with his people, and his people clung to him, following his movements whithersoever they tended, so that his congregation might have been numbered among the Peripatetics. His first flock in America was at Lynn in Massachusetts, whence he and they removed to South Hampton, Long Island, which was settled under his spiritual administrations; thence he and they removed to Branford, and now we see him at the head of the same or nearly the same band transferred to Newark. He was a Puritan whose character, so far as it is known to me, is free from stain, on whom no charge can rest, of variation in doctrine or contrariety of life from the acknowledged fathers of "the church in Christ after the Congregational Way;" a rigid religionist, an honest man, a good citizen of simple tastes and consistent life; but his subsequent career, from his identification with the history of the First Presbyterian Church in this city—so well narrated in Dr. Stearns' admirable volume—is too well known to call for further comment from me, save an expression of sincere regret that the grave of such a pastor and such a man, should be without some fitting testimonial of the respect due to his memory, from those who are now enjoying the results of his labors and self-denial.

The document thus signed by the people of Branford was dispatched to Milford—for by

that name, endeared to them by many interesting associations, was the town designated by those first upon the ground—and in the ensuing month, the inhabitants "declared their consent and readiness" to conform to its requirements. Subsequently, at a meeting on the 24th June, 1667, shortly after the arrival of the Branford families, the Milford men also subscribed the document; their names were as follows :*

1 Robert Treat,
2 Obadiah Bruen,
3 Matthew Camfield,
4 Samuel Kitchell,
5 Jeremiah Pecke,
6 Michael Tompkins,
7 Stephen Freeman,
8 Henry Lyon,
9 John Browne,
10 John Rogers,
11 Stephen Davis,
12 Edward Rigs,
13 Robert Kitchell,
14 J. his B. mark. Brooks,
15 Robert his V. mark. Lymens,
16 Frances his F. mark. Linle,
17 †Daniel Tichenor,
18 John Bauldwin, Sen.,
19 John Bauldwin, Jr.,
20 Jona. Tompkins,
21 Geo. Day,
22 Thomas Johnson,
23 John Curtis,
24 Ephraim Burwell,
25 Robert his R. mark. Denison,
26 Nathaniel Wheeler,
27 Zechariah Burwell,
28 William Campe,
29 Joseph Walters,
30 Robert Dalglish,
31 Hauns Albers,
32 ‡Thom. Morris,
33 Hugh Roberts,
34 Eph'm Pennington,

* Town Records, p. 3. The figures here, as on page 41, represent the numbers of their respective home lots.

† See Note, page 46.

‡ *Thom.* Morris is presumed to have been John Morris—as the name nowhere else appears. The error was probably made when the *old* Town Book was transcribed.

35 Martin Tichenor,
36 John Browne, Jr.,
37 Jona. Seargeant,
38 *Azariah Crane,
39 Samuel Lyon,
40 Joseph Riggs,
41 Stephen Bond.

Although not as numerous as the settlers from Milford and New Haven, yet the more perfect organization of the Branford people, as a church, appears to have given them sufficient ascendancy in the new settlement, although the latest comers, for it to receive from them, or their pastor individually, the name of NEWARK; Mr. Pierson's early associations with Newark in England, when preparing for the ministry, prompting its conferment.

The people from Milford and New Haven, had located themselves temporarily before the arrival of their friends from Branford, for the most part on what are now known as Broad, Mulberry, Washington and Market streets, their lots with a few exceptions lying south of Market street; and the Branford people established themselves on their arrival north of that street, on Broad and Washington streets. By a subsequent resolution of the town all were allowed to select their home lots in the respective districts thus temporarily occupied, but the "neighbors from Milford and New Haven"—thus testifying to his personal

* Daniel Tichenor and Azariah Crane did not become lot owners immediately.

worth and their deep sense of obligation to him —"freely gave way that Captain Robert Treat should choose his lots" and be allowed eight acres for his home lot, two acres more than were allowed to others, and he selected what is now the south-east corner of Broad and Market streets, taking in the whole distance between Broad and Mulberry streets, and extending south to beyond the site of the First Presbyterian Church.*

The earnest desire felt to render themselves secure in their possessions, led to an immediate settlement of their bounds. The arrangement entered into with the Indians through the agency of Samuel Edsal, which preceded the settlement, was perfected by the execution of a more formal instrument at a conference with them held "at the head of the Cove of Bound Brook on the 11th July, 1667,† by which they obtained the Indian title to all the lands between the Bay on the east, the foot of Watchung Mountain on the west, a branch of Passaic named "Yauntakah" on the north,‡ and Elizabethtown bounds on the south. The consideration for this extended tract, within the limits of which are now situated Belleville, Bloomfield, Orange, Caldwell, and a number of

* Town Records, p. 5.

† E. J. Records; Liber I, fol. 69; Town Records, p. 276; Jonathan Tichenor's affidavit, Bill in Chancery, app. 113.

‡ The "third river" above the town; "Mill-Brook" being the "first" and the stream at Belleville the "second river."

other towns and villages, consisted of "fifty "double-hands of powder, one hundred barrs of "lead, twenty axes, twenty coats, ten guns, "twenty pistols, ten kettles, ten swords, four "blankets, four barrels of beer, two pair of "breetches, fifty knives, twenty hoes, eight hun- "dred and fifty fathoms of wampum, two ankers "of Liquors [about thirty-two gallons] or some- "thing equivalent, and three troopers coats."

Eleven years later, on the 13th of March, 1678, the western limits of the tract were extended to the top of the mountain by a deed from two other Indians, the consideration for the extension being "two guns, three coats and thirteen cans of rum."* The boundary line of the town on the south, separating it from Elizabethtown, as agreed upon on the 20th of May, 1668, ran from "the top of a little round hill named divident "hill; and from thence to run upon a North- "west Line into the country" until it reached the Watchung mountain.†

I cannot refrain from quoting here the narrative of one of the spectators of the scene when the little congress of worthies from the two towns met to establish this boundary. It is contained in one of the documents connected with the legal difficulties between the Elizabethtown people and the Proprietors in after years;—an affidavit

* E. J. Records; Lib. I, fol. 107; Town Records, p. 280

† Town Records, p. 10.

of an old man, taken in 1743—he states "that "he heard Governor Treat tell after what manner "the line was settled between the two towns; "and that it was done in so loving and solemn "a manner, that he thought it ought never to be "removed; for he (the Governor) himself being "among them at that Time prayed with them on "Dividend Hill (so called) that there might be a "good agreement between them; * * * * and the "Governor said that, after the agreement, Mr. "John Ogden (being one of the first purchasers) "prayed among the people, and returned thanks "for their loving agreement, and the Governor "also said that, if the Newark people differed "with the Elizabethtown people concerning that "line, that he believed that they would never "prosper."*

It is gratifying to know that not until the township of Clinton was formed in 1834, did this "hill sanctified by prayer" cease to be one of the land marks dividing Elizabethtown from Newark.†

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* Answer to Bill, p, 47; East Jersey under the Proprietors, p. 46; Town Records, p. 10.

† The following lines by Mrs. E. C. Kinney, were quoted from when the Memoir was read. They are now inserted at length, as most appropriately preserving the poetical features of the event alluded to in the text. They were written at my suggestion in 1846, shortly after the publication of "East Jersey under the Proprietory Governments," in which the circumstances were narrated:

"DIVIDEND HILL."

"Pause here O, Muse! that Fancy's eye
May trace the footprints still
Of men that, centuries gone by,
With prayer ordained this hill;
As lifts the misty veil of years,
Such visions here arise
As when the glorious Past appears
Before enchanted eyes.

Thus have I performed the duty assigned to me on this occasion and endeavored, briefly and very imperfectly, to show Why, When, and How, the settlement of Newark was effected; and I leave the further elucidation of the various topics of which the event is so suggestive, with the gentlemen who are to succeed me.

In conclusion, allow me to add that we are too apt to regard the present aspect of things around us as due entirely to the energy and enterprise and industry of the present, or immediately preceding generation. So far as relates to the material prosperity resulting from the marvellous progress of the mechanic arts through the instrumentality of improved machinery, and the discoveries of science, much undoubtedly is to be attributed to the activity which has prevailed in the fields of both intellectual and physical investigation during the present century; but we should look beyond the range of our own time for many of the elements which have ensured success. The

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"I see, from midst the faithful few
Whose deeds yet live sublime—
Whose guileless spirits, brave as true,
Are models 'for all time',
A group upon this height convened—
In solemn prayer they stand—
Men, on whose sturdy wisdom leaned
The settlers of our land.

"In mutual love the line they trace
That will their homes divide,
And ever mark the chosen place
That prayer hath sanctified;
And here it stands—a temple old,
Which crumbling-Time still braves;
Though ages have their cycles rolled
Above those patriot's graves.

"As Christ transfigured on the height
The three beheld with awe,
And near his radiant form, in white,
The ancient prophets saw;
So, on this summit I behold
With beatific sight,
Once more our praying sires of old,
As spirits clothed in light.

"A halo crowns the sacred hill,
And thence glad voices raise
A song that doth the concave fill—
Their prayers are turned to praise!
Art may not for these saints of old
The marble urn invent;
Yet here the Future shall behold
Their Heaven-built monument."

men, whose enterprise and skill set in motion the wheels which with accumulating velocity have rolled hither this abundant prosperity, this firm *substratum* of religion and morality, were not of this era exclusively, but will be found deriving their characteristics from those, who constituted the human freight of the little barks that anchored in the Passaic two hundred years ago. The tottering attempts at locomotion in the child, his cautious movements, his discouragements in the face of difficulties, may not be traceable in the vigorous movements, the bold and successful achievements of the man, but nevertheless, the latter are the legitimate results of the feeble efforts that preceded them.

If we properly estimate the advantages which this inheritance of ours confers upon us, we will cherish a grateful remembrance of the fathers whose self-denial, persevering industry, active energies and moral worth were the seminal principles from which they were evolved; and it is due to them, ourselves and our posterity, to see that in no respect the inheritance is impaired while we are in occupancy; and especially that its moral characteristics should not suffer through our indifference or neglect.

The Community at first, as we have seen, was an exclusive one. Habitancy was made dependent upon a full assent and subscription to their fundamental agreements; among the most

prominent of which we find an obligation to bear a due proportion of the expense of maintaining a Christian Ministry, and conformity to the established faith and worship. The language in which the last requisition was clothed is worthy of notice:

"Item, it is agreed upon, that in case any shall "come into us or arise up amongst us that shall "willingly or wilfully disturb us in our Peace and "Settlements, and especially that would subvert "us from the true Religion and worship of God, "and cannot or will not keep their opinions to "themselves or be reclaimed after due Time and "means of Conviction and reclaiming hath been "used; it is unanimously agreed upon and Con- "sented unto as a fundamental Agreement and "Order, that all [such] Persons so ill disposed "and affected shall after Notice given them, from "the Town quietly depart the Place seasonably, "the Town allowing them valuable Considera- "tions for their Lands or Houses as Indifferent "Men shall price them, or else leave them to "make the best of them to any Man the Town "shall approve of."*

We now see how utopian was this scheme, how altogether at variance with the natural tendencies of the race, yet we must admit that there was nothing unjust or unreasonable in these terms thus specifically set forth prior to settlement. Having voluntarily entered the community with

* Town Records, p. 14.

a full knowledge of its constitution, why should any member of it construe the liberty accorded to him so broadly, as to warrant the toleration of licentiousness, moral or political? Many are the communities at the present day, undoubtedly suffering from the cause which the fathers of our city, thus early, endeavored to guard against. The liberty and toleration which the spirit of the age now advocates, too frequently lead to the virtual enacting of the scene described in Æsop's fiction of the Farmer and the Frozen Adder, the nurture, protection, and numerous advantages extended to those seeking an asylum from misfortune and oppression, being repaid by injurious influences and a prejudicial exercise of the privileges conferred.

It was emphatically a Christian community that was established here; by no means faultless, but one, that recognized the truth that "it is the river from which men drink and live, not such as they bend over to see themselves reflected in before they die, that flows untainted and perennial,"*—a Community in which religion was no abstraction, but a living, active, vivifying principle:—as a Christian community have the successors of the first settlers prospered, and as a Christian community should we be zealous in sustaining the characteristics of so high a profession. That there are elements at

* Eliot's Roman Liberty.

work here, as everywhere, calculated to subvert the aims and measures which that duty calls upon us to advocate and advance, every observer of the times must be aware; but there is no reason for apprehension or discouragement if we can bring ourselves boldly to imitate,—in such a measure and in such a way as are consonant with the times in which we live,—the resolute determination of the fathers, as *Christian men* to eschew both principles and associations at variance with such a title, and to disregard those political considerations which too often lead, as in days of yore, to the bartering away of essential and permanent good for a miserable "mess of pottage" in the shape of evanescent popularity. "Quit yourselves like men, be strong"—should be the inspiriting cry among those who are in the fight, summoning every well wisher of this goodly heritage of ours to its defence, no matter what may be his sphere of action. As when in the days of old, the sounds of the drum that young Johnson caused to re-echo in the streets of Newark, called each inhabitant to the church or to the council board indifferently,* there should now be but one bugle-call, one common watch-word, and our banners should bear but one motto, all indicative of the one common cause; the upholding with entire unanimity the cardinal truth that, the affairs of

* See Town Records, pp. 11, 34, 35, 38, 39, 75, 78, for the varied uses of the drum.

the church and the affairs of the town—the happiness of the people—the diffusion of education —the prosperity of trade—manufactures—commerce—all, are alike dependent for their "crown of rejoicing" upon those principles "according to God and a Godly government," which are as applicable and efficacious in our day and generation, in this "our Town upon Passaick River," as they were in sixteen hundred and sixty-six.

II.

A LYRICAL POEM

ON THE

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK,

BY

THOMAS WARD, M.D.

POEM.

Appeal to Early Comrades.

A fellow-pilgrim prone to roam,
  Thrilling with dreams of early joy
Now bends him to his native home—
Forgive the feelings that o'ercome!
  Forgive the memories of the boy!

Whither are flown the glowing skies
  Whose very clouds would roses bear?
The fresh, sweet air of morning-rise?
The sports, the tasks, the simple joys?
  And where the friends that shared?—ah where?

The old are gone, the new are strange,
  Schoolmates are withering to their fall,
Or spread, the busy world to range—
All, suffering from the rust of change:
  Himself perchance most changed of all.

Why squander tears o'er nations dead,
  Or mouldering towers, or glories lost,
When hearts by nearer wounds are bled?

Our years, *our* joys, *our* hopes are fled—
That is the thorn that rankles most.

We sigh o'er stranded hulk of Rome,
O'er mammoth ribs of Gothic sway,
O'er shrines beheaded of their dome;
But the sharp thought that reaches home
Is that *our* strength has found decay.

O, hard to feel our flagging powers,
Their wonted arms in sorrow wield!—
So pliant once in boastful hours:
O, hard to press with trust the flowers
That no more flattering incense yield!

We burst like roses upon life
In the full flush of odorous bloom,
With all free bounties brimming rife,
To waste our leaves in worldly strife
Down to the thorns, the roses' doom.

Yet why the common lot revile
Nor heed the lesson it would teach?
For man in ruins still may smile—
The graces of the crumbling pile
Are yet within his feeble reach.

For Cheerfulness with wreathing green,
And Patience with her mellowing tone,
May soften tenderly a scene

Of dignified decline, serene,
More touching than the mouldering stone.

So, comrades, lose not heart with power!
But wrapped in fortitude sublime,
Whose symbol is the ivied tower
Worn, but unrent by storms that lower,
Stand honored by the rising time!

Our Worthy Founders.

Sing of the days of long-ago!
The frugal days of simple show:
When men of old, of iron mould,
On acres fairly bought and sold,
The seed of our fair town did sow.
Alas! the age is rushing fast,
And recks but little of the past,
And scarce a casual glance will cast
On sires so deep below;
Whose lofty deeds are mountains vast
From whence our fountains flow.
The greed of gain, the chase of power
Absorb the uses of the hour,
And in the hurry of their kind
When all look forward—few behind—
Who has time
For rolls sublime

That hoard the tale of energy
Of a deep-buried ancestry?

But we have better thoughts my friends!
And quit the strife for worldly ends,
  Chastened by hallowed memories:
Bending meek our reverent course
Back to our primal source,
There gratefully to lay
What offering of our praise we may
Upon their tombs who oped the way
For the march of the mighty host
Of the modern time and boast.
Such homage be it ours to pay!—
At least for one bright day.

Their Pleasant Voyage.

All in the merry month of May
From the rude New England shore
Sailed an hundred souls or more
For a new home, leagues away,
Where Passaic, from the west,
Wooed with kissing hand her guest;
Voyage worse for perils grave
Than were now the Atlantic wave—
By the broad Sound-billows tossed,
By the Hell-gate breakers crossed,
'Twixt the isles that gem the tide,

O'er the noble haven wide—
Then so void and now so full—
Through the rushing Kill-van-Kull,
Up the shining, shallow bay,
Fused of rivers run-away,
Drawn by goodly prospects wide,
Dainty lures of sweet spring-tide,
'Till Passaic with spread arms—
Rosy-red with virgin charms,
Garnished like an Indian bride,
Wild as the wild-flowers at her side,
Coy, yet flattered by his gaze,
All-a-tremble, all amaze—
Waves the gallant conqueror on,
Half reluctant to be won.

All in a marvel of delight
At the joys of sound and sight
On he moves enchanted quite:
Welcomed by the nodding rushes,
By the hailing wrens, and thrushes,
By the meadows' flowery plain
Glad no more to bloom in vain,
By the birch and hemlock spray
Tossing incense o'er the way,
By the grove that inly glows
With the light of dogwood blows,
Where magnolia lurks in shade
By her spicy breath betrayed:

While wood-robin—spokesman he
Of the greenwood company—
Piping clear his pastoral cheer,
Soft as grace to lover's ear,
Bids the wanderer, newly come,
Welcome to his chosen home.

The time would fail me here to dwell
  Upon the landing on the shore,
  The Indian troubles, quickly o'er
Where Justice rules—suffice to tell
The title to the land we hold
Was fairly bought with honest gold;
Not wrung by force, nor stole by sleight,
As wont the red-man's primal right.

Their Simple Ways.

Gay Charles was king at our foundation,
  When luxury cursed the mother isle;
And the dull business of the nation
  Was doomed to wait on pleasure's smile.
How different—had he turned to see—
The life of his poor colony!
Where simple laws gave simple rule,
And boys were sent to pious school—
    O goodly days by-gone!
When came preferment through the church,
When pedagogues had faith in birch

That roundly was laid on:
When early men would delve and sow,
And women—bless them!—cook and spin,
And tidy keep the house within,
The weary good man's smile to win—
Two hundred years ago!

I dare not seek if then, as now,
Some venial errors there might grow—
Some frailties to our own akin:
If boys ran truant then from school,
Or if the helpmeet loved to rule:
Or if the gossips, thawed by tea,
Would e'er run over wastefully
With tales of neighbor's husbandry:
If patriots—that undying race—
Would stump the town for pelf, or place;
If preachers from their flock would flee
At chink of weightier salary,
Or give an old discourse once more
Before the audience cried encore:
Or if on drowsy afternoon
Soothed by the nasal hymnal tune
Hearers would doze—O heinous crime!—
In tones more startling than sublime
Breaking the hush of sermon-time
Two hundred years ago!

If lads would glance with hardy guile
To win of maids the answering smile;
And brave for that too-tempting crown
The awful blight of Elders' frown:
Be 't as it may, one fact is clear;
They somehow found, at that far day,
Through all impediments, a way
To hint the wish to lovers dear:
For they are gone, and we are here.

Their Goodly Deeds.

Whate'er the lapses of the dead,
Their goodly works are broadly spread:
Thanks to the builders wise whose aid
Our deep, and wide foundations laid!
Narrow in means yet open in heart
Their liberal soil was set apart
For ample commons, spacious ways,
The boast, the comfort of our days,
All sentinelled with elms of proof,
Wisely devised for our behoof
To ward the darts of summer rays:
As if with far prophetic gaze
They pierced the future's solemn haze,
And saw the harvest of their prime
Even at planting time.
Bless them for seed they came to sow!
For virtues which they taught to grow!

For modest thrift that hateth show!—
And for their wholesome laws, that made
Our after-glory bud and blow!
Bless them for sunshine and for shade!
And all the liberal plans they laid
Two hundred years ago!

Their Place of Rest.

Peace to their ashes! there they lie—
How solemn their tranquillity!
Their labor done, their wages paid,
Asleep with dreams that never fade:
Their souls we trust are with the just,
The rest, to very bones, is dust.
Peace to their ashes! we cry peace—
O mockery!—when there is no peace,
For highways mar their place of rest:
Their sacred dust, this day so praised,
By traffic's wheels ignobly raised
Flies in our perjured face:
While schoolboys trample on their breast,
And maids their washing ply with jeers
And songs Milesian—harsh to ears
Grown dainty with the hymning spheres.
O let them slumber quietly!
That little plot their homestead be!
With-held from commerce's greedy clutch—

A little earth, for charity,
To them that gave to us so much!

Their Noble Example.

If men a rightful pride may feel
In noble ancestry—
Noble by merit, dubbed by steel
Laid on by Hand most High—
'Tis we, whose fathers bore the brunt
Of toil at our foundation-front.
The weapon bold that cleared the way
With such a breadth of sway
Was not the warrior's cruel blade—
O, no! not so, or rarely so—
The axe, the plough, the scythe, the spade—
Such were the arms at early day
With which the ranks of enterprise
Achieved their fruitful victories
Two hundred years ago!

Yet not unused to needful arms
Our manly sires of yore;
When mothers shook with night alarms,
As wolf would howl, or savage prowl
Around the cabin door;
For law was weak at origin,
And leaned upon the brave:
Who would be safe themselves must save—

Their own right arm protection gave
To trembling flocks within.
The prowess of an after day—
Adown the long historic way
Proved 'gainst many a midway foe—
Was nurtured in the hazards bold
That dignified the life of old
Two hundred years ago.

Best tested in the trial vast,
When an hundred years had passed,
In the sad but holy strife
When for very life
We rose at our unnatural mother,
That in a foul and morbid hour
Her very issue would devour;
And every noble impulse smother
That erst in trials ample
By precept and example
Herself so oft had taught to grow.
So did the dreadful strife begin,
So did we win, so have to win,
Not by arms, and not by skill,
But by indomitable will:
Driven oft, but conquered never,
Broke in part, but heart-whole ever;
'Till the unwelcome truth grew plain,
No hardest blow of hate

Could rend the treble-mailed gate
Whose rivets were the wrongs of state.

Our Gallant State.

Then in the dark sublimely shone
Our little star—the brightest one:
In normal life, of quiet mind,
Modest in mien, modest in size,
Between her mightier peers she lies
A State to humble lot resigned;
But wronged, a giant she'd defy
    Foot to foot, and eye to eye,
    Without a glance behind:
Or let a rising storm reveal
Disaster to the general weal,
    None of the common blood—
No scion of the sisterhood—
Would hazard for the common good
    Her all more gallantly.
So in that bitter, hopeless hour
She girt her loins to grapple power;
From Hudson's shore to Delaware
Her ravaged soil was trodden bare—
The highway, and the battle-ground—
Red with the waste of many a wound.

O ye, her sons, keep fresh her story!
    Swell with her precious memories!

Carve in brass her victories!
Shout for her fields of glory!
"Trenton!"—all hail forever!
First dawning of the joyful day
That swept the clouds of night away;
"Princeton!"—all hail forever!
Where dying Mercer pierced the line
And broke the charm of discipline;
"Monmouth!"—all hail forever!
That made despairing foes recoil
Disgusted with the ungracious soil.

Such are the jewels rare
The State upon the front shall wear
Throughout all time—nor only these;
For when the mistress of the seas
Bore down with challenge in her stride,
Our tars the insolent foe defied;
And clove with many a sturdy stroke
The boasted hearts of oak.

Her Steady Fidelity.

And lastly, in our saddest hour,
When family-feud and lust of power
From smouldering threats fumed up to deeds
Foul as the smoke of blazing weeds,
Dimming all virtues in their spheres,
And bringing patriot eyes to tears,

The ship of state adrift, and cast
Rudderless on the driving blast,
No chief to guide, no hands to man her,
No light o'erhead
Save what was shed
By the live stars upon her banner,
'Twas then our people faithful stood
As ever by the general good
Through all the land's distress;
The charter and the grace of God,
The certain path our fathers trod,
Sufficing every rising want
At last ensured success.
The Charter—that right-royal grant
Vouchsafed by our great sov'reign-sire—
Has borne us through a storm of fire
Whose terrible fury's height
Had fused to dross all polities
Of mortal growth, however wise,
Unfounded on eternal right.

Our Boundless Future.

So shall the issue ever be!
Whatever dread contingency
May overhang the land,
This fabric still shall stand!
Aware no man may hope for grace
As prophet in his native place,

Still boldly here I dare
Our onward glory to declare :
Here on the solemn ground I tread
Between the living and the dead—
The breathing crowd before me joined
With the dumb witnesses behind—
I with a seer's faith foretell—
Not discord, nor the gates of Hell
That may assault the citadel
Against it shall prevail!
But down the ages' lengthening trail
This fabric still shall stand!
To him—the bard—I make appeal!
Who, when two hundred years are due
Shall laud this day with kindred zeal
To prove my presage true!

O rest ye then secure!
All thronging reasons witness sure
'Tis God's command this work shall stand,
To ripen and endure!
Because cemented with free blood
Her solid ramparts have withstood
The rage of every sweeping flood :
Because her frame was wisely planned
By architects of cunning hand,
With all Time's failures at command :
Because it works itself from ill
In every strait, unconquered still,

With rare self-regulating skill:
Because its vast machinery,
Wheel within wheel, was hinted by
The starry plan of God on high:
Because below the earthquake's shock
Mining for ground of solid stock
Our founders reached foundation-rock:
The rights of Man!—God's chartered grace!—
    There is no deeper base:
The rights of Man!—sole adamant
Where States their steadfast throne may plant!
    The true foundation-rock!

III.

AN ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK,

BY

HON. WILLIAM B. KINNEY.

ORATION.

Near four centuries ago it was loftily announced that Columbus had given a new world to Castile and Leon; and the mighty Hierarchy that then ruled in all human affairs confirmed the gift. What has become of that insolent sovereignty now? France soon after seized and appropriated the northern half of the great gratuity, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the waters of the St. Lawrence; not one foot of which now owns her sway. And where now are the vast dominions of the Portuguese, the Swedes, the Dutch, founded with such high hopes and imposing resources? All, all vanished, like the pageant of a dream! After something more than a century of vain endeavor, this stupendous theatre of so many mighty enterprises, becomes the inheritance of a few feeble bands of friendless fugitives, fleeing from a little island in the sea, with nothing but their own hardy virtues! Events so marvellous may well summon us to reflection; and it is to recall and commemorate one of the worthiest of these little bands that we are here

to-day. A solemnity that well becomes the house of God, who wrought the marvel! Well and worthily have the authorities of our goodly city, which they founded, in co-operation with that Society which has done so much to rescue their precious memorials, ordained a public festival to their honor; that thus, we, too, their descendants, might all have the privilege of manifesting our sense of obligation, and so proving our own worthiness by a due appreciation of theirs.

Such observances rouse and gratify the noblest emotions. They are especially wholesome in the midst of prosperous fortunes; the rich fruits of achievements not our own. In the luxuriance of youth, and in the vigor of manhood, it is wise sometimes to pause in our pursuits, and recall the precious memories of the past: legacies which might be forgotten, but for such periodical calls to reflection. They have the approbation of wisdom, and the sanction of religion. The voice of history has not in all its compass a note but answers in unison. Even the barbarian Briton who defended his country against the Roman invasion, driven to the remotest extremity of the land, rallied his followers to battle by the heart-stirring appeal, "Think of your fathers and your posterity!" So the old Romans, in their better days, celebrated in anniversary festivals the great events that signalized their annals. One of the chief causes of the early prosperity of Rome, is found in

this cherished recollection of the virtues of its founders. No virtuous people will ever forget those by whom their infancy was cradled and defended.

The actors of the day we now solemnize were eminently worthy of these posthumous honors, though worldly fame has been parsimonious of her favors. Their numbers were small—their station in life obscure—the object of their enterprise unostentatious—the theatre of their exploits narrow and remote, how could they possibly be the favorites of worldly fame? That pander of power and pride, whose delight it has been to celebrate the men of blood who wade through slaughter to thrones, the sceptred oppressors of the earth, who riot in feats of arms, and tournaments, and crusades: and there has been praise, and glory, and revelry for all these things, to betray men into the worship of their destroyers. Happier the men whose lives were prosaic! Happier the people whose annals are dull! And we their offspring may well rejoice in a lineage which aspired after the true and the good, the absolute, the eternal—after principles which never yield, and truths which never perish; deeply feeling that nothing which perishes can have a lasting interest with the immortal man. Noble sires! Men of peace and men of God! you have earned an immortality of virtuous fame, worthy as that which inspired the dying

encomium of Pericles—"No man through your means ever put on mourning."

They did not come hither hoping to pass the residue of life as a long summer day of ease, nor in the pursuit of worldly treasure. True pioneers of christian civilization, they came to found in the fear of God, for themselves and those who were to come after them, a new social system; a social system, in which ignorance and idleness and poverty should be unknown—in which *labor*, free, intelligent, manly *labor*—earning its own wages, accumulating those wages into capital, educating childhood, maintaining worship, and jealously forestalling all monopoly of luxury, that might make indolence the distinction of a gentleman—should be forever a vital virtue. They were themselves all laborers, almost all farmers, with whom self-denial was at once a necessity and a discipline. They labored in the field together; built their own houses, planted their own corn, earned their own bread by the sweat of their own brows; and their exalted purposes ennobled all this drudgery of life. For where freedom and justice prevail, hard labor will be honorable to the world's end.

Of such stuff were the men from whom we come. They were no chartered libertines pursuing lost fortune; they were not broken-down gentlemen of aristocratic pretensions, cast-off members of powerful families, like some of their contempor-

aries—Capt. John Smith's "vagabond gentlemen and goldsmiths." No wild enthusiasts, with heads bewildered by the heart. Nor were they mere speculative philosophers. But they were plain men of stern and lofty virtue, belonging to the middle classes, with whom religion was a life, and not a dogma. Men of invincible energy, deeply imbued with the love of liberty, they had the courage to denounce the civil and religious despotisms of their times, and tearing themselves away from all the endearments of old homes, in a country full of social refinements, sought a place in these then savage wilds, where they might establish freedom of thought, and enjoy the blessings of "a free church in a free State"—a desideratum still to-day in the Old World which they had forever abandoned. A strict democracy existed from the beginning. They appointed their own rulers. Then established a common altar, and a common school. Town meeting, the nursery of American institutions, was their only Parliament. Behold a self-constituted community, in which all men were equal before the law! Where was such a spectacle ever seen before?

The pathos of life is doubtless sometimes repressed by the sterner features of the puritan system, in which they were trained; but unconsciousness of self, singleness of purpose, heroic self-reliance, the sense of God and humanity, are ever manifest to our consciousness as we

listen to their story; and the test of our own progress will be the appreciation of these virtues.

It is the peculiar glory of these pioneers, that, discarding the unchristian spirit of persecution which so deforms the history of some of their otherwise worthy New England colleagues—the soul-torturing spirit of the age to which they belonged—they established a mild toleration, and brought all their doings into harmony with those fundamental principles of freedom, religion, industry, and enterprise, to which we owe all the good we inherit. To the faithful observance of these principles, we owe this prosperous city, with its stately churches of every name, counted by the score—a beautiful brotherhood, fraternally cooperating side by side in diffusing the spirit of life—its well organized system of public schools, its vast teeming factories, all thrilling with the life of modern civilization.

What if they were neither great warriors, nor renowned statesmen! What if they bequeathed to us none of the wonders of Art! What if these our Alban fathers left no Corinthian temples, no gothic cathedrals, no proud pyramids, or storied obelisks, on our hills and plains! They did better. They had far other and higher work to do. Strong in God, and their own heroic patience, they established a civil order in which we trace the germs of all possible good; an order proceeding from spontaneous moral and industrial

co-operation, the result of a sense of mutual dependence, from which is developed respect for mutual rights and interests:—a constitution of things open to all progress; plastic to the influence of every great improvement; a living system of life, which is now, at this distance of two centuries, moving on in a career of expansion without a parallel in the history of any other land. Thus do they live in their works. Not, indeed, in breathing bronze or marble, but in the enduring institutions which they founded, in the vital principles which they taught; principles by which they sought to live, and for which they lived ready to die.

Thus were laid the solid foundations of our prosperity; and on these, if on any thing human, may be written the words of immortality.

"*Exegi monumentum ære perennius.*"

Well, then, may we rejoice in our origin with an honest joy. The origin of other races is stained by crime, and belied by fable. Piously should we cherish a patrimony so fair, the priceless legacy of sires so worthy. It was wrought by their hands, it was watered by their tears, it was defended by their valor, it was consecrated by their virtues. And who can now survey the goodly heritage, without a devout sense of its present blessings? Well may we who own the genius of the place, celebrate a day filled with such memories and hopes. What occasion could be more

worthy of our homage? What recollections better adapted to awaken our gratitude, and elevate our thoughts? Surely, all who here breathe their native air to-day, must exultingly rejoice in this privilege of thanksgiving and praise.

It is no part of my office to recount their history. That, happily, has just been done for our instruction and delight by a filial son, whose pious labors through many a year, have written his name imperishably on all the early records of our town and State. In the name of all who prize these memorials, I thank him.

It has been intimated that our progenitors formed one of several kindred companies, by whom this continent was first redeemed and successfully colonized; and that all the other more powerful attempts to effect a permanent colonization, for mere purposes of dominion or gain, had signally failed. A fact so significant deserves further consideration, if we would fully understand the great providential movement of the seventeenth century, to which we owe our existence as a nation. The first of these bands landed at Plymouth, forty-six years before the settlement of Newark, or an hundred and twenty-eight years after the discovery; during which long period all the efforts of royal princes, all the combined energies of powerful corporations and the boldest adventurers, stimulated by glowing imaginations of golden treasures, were made

in vain. Queen Elizabeth, under assumed claims, had given the name of Virginia to the entire Northern continent; but the whole result of her four laborious attempts to establish colonies and trade, was a few hundred pounds of tobacco from the adventurous courtier, Raleigh, who taught her the queenly accomplishment of smoking it! Regal searches after a golden fleece ending in tobacco smoke! Not a single subject did she leave in these wide domains, so pompously ordained to commemorate her vaunting virginity.

Her conceited successor, called by his courtiers the Scotch Solomon—as Milton tartly supposed, because the reputed son of David—employed with fanatical zeal the augmented resources of the empire in the same effort, with like discomfiture. All similar attempts by other powers as notably failed. Over the wide regions colonized by Spain and Portugal, glowing with all the splendors of tropical wealth, the gloomy spirit of the Middle Ages still broods in much of its original barbarism. The conquests of Spain were the most brilliant, and proved the most worthless. A ready-made Hierarchy, that double-headed incarnation of Pope and King,—two species of mortal gods, whose infallibility implicates the Divine character,—introduced a feudal aristocracy, bent on conquest, on sudden wealth, and enjoyment without labor. Speedy

and unlawful gains produced their natural fruit. Extravagance, extortion and pride prevailed. All incitement to active energy was soon stifled. Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts languished. Princes and people became alike impoverished, at home and abroad. Their treasures proved their curse. A vain and indolent race ate scanty meals off golden plates, and the fable of king Midas was realized by a nation!

Now, when we behold a feeble company of exiles, with no visible means of power, accomplishing an end which royalty and patronage, the love of dominion and of gold, had so long essayed in vain, and founding a colony which expands into a great empire—stretching in pride and beauty over half the continent, known and felt throughout the earth—we scarcely need ask to see the long pathway of the sea laid bare, its liquid walls on the right and on the left, the shattered chariots of the pursuer floating in fragments upon the floods, to recognize the gracious Power which presided over the exodus of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The sublime movement has no parallel in history, since the humble fishermen of Galilee first dethroned the gods of heathenism. In the simple compact of government formed in their little bark before landing, was assumed for the first time the grand principle of a voluntary Confederacy of free and independent men: instituting govern-

ment for the benefit, not of the governors, but the governed. Philosophers had long tasked their wits in vain to settle the origin of human government. The hitherto insolvable old problem was here resolved in a single phrase—"We combine ourselves together into a civil body-politic." In this primitive covenant we find the germ of our great Republic, all of whose forms are folded up in its leaves. "We, the people, do ordain," is inscribed upon its chief corner stone. So our great model was but the first of a series, by which a vast hoary system of oppression was to be broken. And yet shallow wits, and sneering skeptics, make themselves merry over the human frailties of these august founders of a new dispensation! Thus it ever is—

> "Truth's sacred fort the exploded laugh would win,
> And *coxcombs* vanquish Berkeley with a grin."

In comparison with the principles thus inaugurated in these birth-places of our nation, the more dazzling and gorgeous illustrations of the life of the old empires, are as evanescent as the *mirage*, which paints its dissolving views on the horizon, or a meteoric flash beside the eternal stars. They have settled the basis of all human government for all coming time, viz: that civil and political institutions, all the forms of authority and law, derive their whole life and sanction from one single source—man's inherent consciousness of right to equal membership in that common bro-

therhood of man, which springs out of the common Fatherhood of God. This is the life-giving principle of our Federal Constitution—that sacred form, in whose life lives all our hope of the future. This principle is both the life of its being, and the law of its forms. It is the waking up of the instinctive sense of this great seminal truth, that is everywhere shaking the hoary despotisms of the earth; aye, causing the very ground to rock beneath them. As the great laws which govern the Universe, are of infinitely more consequence than the Universe itself, so it would be unspeakably less disastrous that whole States should perish through its vindication, than that this divine law of all political stability, the only principle capable of combining, enlightening, and elevating the race of man, should be compromised or subverted.

> "'*Tis man's perdition to be safe,*
> *When for the Truth he ought to die.*"

It has been truly said by a recent commentator, that our political system, thus originated more than two centuries ago, has no exemplar in history; that it is a new growth; that it is not to be understood by the study of other States; that it must be studied from within and in itself. The Colonists really cut themselves off from all vital connection with the Old World. They sought a new one. Their happiness consisted in their escape from the past; from all old political and

ecclesiastical abuses. They established a revolutionary order of ideas. Fundamental among these is the doctrine that politics is but a subordinate branch of morals. Hence that man is never more, never less than man. That Mind is of right free. That the equality of human rights rises out of an equality of moral condition. That these rights are not derived from any transmitted powers, not from any inherited privileges, not from any prescriptive authority, but from the consentaneous action of the people.

Much of the work has been unconsciously performed. It was not made by man; it is no discovery or invention, but a natural growth—the slow, unimagined result of the instincts, desires, and efforts of individuals united in a society under novel conditions, and controlled by laws which mastered the thoughts of men. Legitimacy in all its forms was wholly ignored: the throne, the established Church, the orders of nobility, were replaced by a representative democracy, with its elective officers, its free religion, and its political equality. For king, and priest, and noble, it substitutes the *People*. Thus we find at last a government of the people, framed by the people, for the benefit of the people. It is now seen for the first time that there may be States without princes, though never without a people.—After all her houseless wanderings, lurking like a criminal in secret places, Freedom

had now found a home,—a country of her own.

Thanks to the heroic men whose services we celebrate, these primal truths have now become the common-places of modern politics. They have been wrought into our present beneficent system of government, through the labors of successive generations. They run like a golden thread through the whole texture of its legislalation. In other regions and other times, poets and philosophers have dreamed of the longed-for consummation, but man had never before been able to accomplish it. These fundamental truths had been overlaid and obscured during long ages of darkness and oppression, but when here brought to light, they appear all over inscribed with those moral characters which strike the mind, as the light strikes the eye of the newborn infant—a blessed visitation for which it is prepared.

What limit, in time or space, shall we assign to a system so adapted to the universal wants of man?

If paganism, adapted to the impure passions of men, could give life, symmetry and duration to the imperfect civilizations of the extinct empires of the old world, what may we not hope from an order springing out of the universal brotherhood of man, under the recognized Fatherhood of God? Here we find a vital element, which is the sure warrant that this civilization will continue to dif-

fuse itself, till our race shall reach its fullest development. For the first time in its gloomy history, this grand, conserving, vitalizing element is here permitted to develop itself; living by its own intrinsic vitality; everywhere felt in the laws, arts, sciences, forms of thought, and above all, in the whole life of the nation. In every other people that ever raised its head into the historic horizon, this self-sustaining religion has been crippled and perverted by forms of law. By the union of Church and State—a deadly conspiracy against the welfare and happiness of man—our merciful religion has been made his direst curse. And because of the jealous exclusion of a Church from our fundamental forms, we have been called an irreligious nation; though for that very reason, we stand here to-day the most Christian people on earth. Striking commentary! Here its purity, its progress, and its influence, free from the corrupting care of legislation, are all secure, under an enlightened popular guardianship.

Truly, the emergence of these Colonies from British dominion, so moved and so endowed, if not a miracle, is one of the most marvelous, most momentuous events in human history. Whether we look to the purity of their motives, the wisdom of their measures, the temperance of their resolution, or to the consummation and consequences of their enterprise, they present the

highest claims to the esteem and reverence of mankind. Their perseverance through hardships, their patience in suffering, their unconquerable spirit, their unswerving adherence to their principles, surprise us even more than the wisdom and success of their labors. Reformers of the most radical character, they nowhere betrayed a rash spirit of innovation. All their civil proceedings evince prudence, forecast, acute insight, sound policy, and, above all, a solemn purpose to secure equal and exact justice. With a discriminating eye upon ancient precedents, they entered on a course of reform, at once radical and conservative. And much of their legislation now remains unchanged, after the lapse of two hundred years. Let us contemplate it a moment.

Before leaving their little shallop, the first of these companies had, as we have seen, defined the elements of a new social system: rudimentary truths, whose experimental development was to renew the face of the earth: though they could no more have foreseen it, than a child, watching for the first time the dawning of the day, could forsee its full effulgence. Institutions animated by these elements, and combining in substance all that ages had done for human government, were subsequently organized in the wilderness. For these careful workmen, with no presumptuous disregard of the wisdom of those who had gone

before, ascertained, with slow and thoughtful labor, how much of the Common Law of England, their birth-right, was suited to their new condition and wants. The whole Feudal System, in all its parts, was abjured; but the cardinal rights of Magna Charta were recognized at once. Trial by jury was established within three years after the first arrival, and constitutes the appropriate opening to the first chapter of their legislation. It was the policy of the proud aristocracies of Europe, to secure all wealth and power in a few privileged families, by perpetuating great estates through the eldest sons. Our reformers, with righteous boldness, abolished all invidious and slavish tenures, and decreed the distribution of intestate estates among all descendenants.

This abolition of primogeniture prevented any dangerous accumulations of property, and effectually forestalled a colonial nobility. A just distribution of the soil secures a wholesome equality of condition. The entailment of estates, long trusts, and other processes for tying up inheritances, were soon broken down, under the enlightening influence of this primitive legislation; which left our landed interests, much as we now find them. It was the monopoly of land by the rich, that caused Rome some of her most fearful convulsions; ending under the power of popular rage, in a distribution of all the lands among the people who had no claim to them. Our far-sighted

fathers provided against these evils of agrarianism, by establishing just principles of acquirement, alienation and descent. By her adherance to the old system, by her strange neglect of these lessons of experience, England, our *natale solum*, is exposing herself, every hour more and more, to revolutionary revolts. Our Colonial lawgivers had the sagacity to see, that by the natural action of the policy through which the British Islands are steadily becoming the private property of a few individuals, all portions of the earth's surface might eventually be so held, and the planet itself lapse at last into private hands.

Scarcely less conspicuous is the wisdom of these Reformers, in their cleansing dealings with criminal jurisprudence. The bloody code of the mother country was completely remodeled and ameliorated. The catalogue of crimes punishable by English law with death, was promptly reduced from one hundred and fifty to eleven! A bold, forward step, unsurpassed by any one act in the whole course of penal legislation. So in all their treatment of the great subject of crimes and punishments, these forest Solons seem to have anticipated the spirit of the Marquis Beccaria, whose humane principles were spread before Christendom in the following century, and have ever since been the *vade mecum* of criminal law reformers. There is scarcely a change called for in Lord Brougham's famous

speech on Law Reforms forty years ago, that has not been found among the enactments of these colonists, and their immediate successors.

But the crowning glory of these master-builders, is their system of Public Instruction. It is the very corner-stone of their matchless work. Education, civil and religious, was held, from their first establishment, to be among the primary duties of society; a matter in which every man felt bound to contribute to the necessities of every other man; as much so as personal protection, public justice, or any other of the more obvious duties of government. Popular instruction was held to be the only safe basis for popular liberty. Society with them was truly, what Burke long after defined it to be, a partnership in all science and in all art, as well as in all virtue, and all perfection.

The Plymouth legislature decreed, among its first measures, that every township of fifty householders should maintain a public school at public expense; and every town of one hundred householders was required to maintain, in like manner, a grammar school, to fit youth for the University; "to the end," says this memorable law, "that learning may not be buried in the grave of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth."

Thus was introduced for the first time among men, a system of free-school instruction for all the people; the principle of which has since been

interwoven in a thousand forms, into the very texture of our American institutions. And to this policy we owe more of our national character and prosperity, than to all other causes combined. But the principle, that it is the undoubted right, and the bounden duty of government to provide for the instruction of all its youth, was first established on the Rock of Plymouth. Free-schools are of purely American origin.

Some years before this provision for primary instruction, the sister colony of Massachusetts Bay founded the University of Harvard at Cambridge, for education in the higher branches of learning. No form of speech can more touchingly exhibit the spirit of its founders, than their own account of it :—"After God had brought us safe to New England, and we had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled the civil government, one of the next things we longed for, and looked after, was to advance learning, and perpetuate it to posterity." If these sentiments, and these doings, display not high approaches toward moral perfection, then, indeed is human virtue a dream. That people is doomed to ignominy, for whom such men have lived in vain. It would be no compliment to compare them with the sages who adorned Greece in the age of Aristides.

The constructive labors of these original East-

ern colonies engage our regard, not merely as the first fruits of the great emigration. They were representative and generative. All their cotemporaries, nerved by their great example to brave the hardships of the hard undertaking, were animated by the same spirit, the same earnest zeal for the promotion of religion, learning and law. Many among them were as distinguished for their love of letters and of science, as for the religious zeal which has been made their reproach. Some of them wore worthily the graceful honors of the renowned Universities, in whose maternal bosoms they were nourished. Within thirty years after the settlement of our own colony, we find the son and co-laborer of its first pastor, himself a graduate of the English Cambridge, as the son was of Harvard, engaged in the work of founding the College which is now the chief glory of Connecticut. And let it never be forgotten on this soil, consecrated by so many memories, that the venerable College of New Jersey, whose services alone would have made the name of our State respectable, abroad as at home, was cradled and nursed into fulness of being, long within the first century of our existence as a colony, through the fostering care and learned labors of one of pastor Pierson's early successors,—the reverend AARON BURR; pronounced by a cotemporary English writer, "one of the master spirits of his age and country."*

* It is a grateful pleasure to refer, in this connection, to the "*Historical*

It is among the melancholy instances of human perversity, that a body of men so wise, so elevated in moral dignity, so eminent for public service, so distinguished among the comforting examples in human history of the possibility of human virtue, should be so persistently disparaged for not having been in all things, as they were in most things, superior to their age and kind. Reared in the midst of fierce religious excitements, when the passions of all classes and orders of men, were heated to an intensity now difficult to conceive, they naturally felt their influence. Intolerance, bigotry, and persecution prevailed in all sects and parties ; in every sphere of religion, philosophy and government. The rights of conscience were nowhere recognized on earth. The burning of heretics was justified throughout Europe. The unclean fungus of superstition spawned everywhere under the baleful atmosphere of the time. Belief in witchcraft was all but universal. The Parliament of England solemnly inflicted upon it the punishment of death; and the penalty was supported and enforced by such respectable jurists as Bacon, Sir Matthew Hale, my Lord Coke, and most other statesmen and philosophers, down to the accom-

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Discourses relating to the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, by Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D.," its present honored pastor; published in 1853, with numerous Historical Notes and Illustrations. A contribution of much value to the general history of the time, its authentic presentation of the spirit, principles and conduct of the fathers of the colony, entitles it to a place in the library of every reader, who has any interest in the history of Newark.

plished Blackstone. Philosophers who could speak soberly on other subjects, Judges who could be impartial in dealing with ordinary crimes, received with unhesitating credulity, the most loathsome tales of the intercourse of men and women with unclean spirits. It was the prevailing habit of the mind, to see in all the agencies and phenomena of nature, supernatural intermeddling. Preternatural terrors exasperated the spirit of the age, which cruelly punished offences existing only in its own frightful reveries. These are among the terrible consequences of converting emotion into dogma.

It is a monstrous wrong, to hold any small body of men responsible for not having risen wholly, and at once, above all the shaping influences of their time and education; for not having been able to throw off, at a blow, errors and abuses incorporated in all forms of religion, and made sacred and obligatory to them by the sanction and practice of all Christendom. But their mistakes on this subject have been grossly exaggerated. The weaknesses of great men are ever the consolation of dunces: and hence the clamor of ridicule and abuse. Historians tell us that more heretics were punished in a single county in England, during a single year, than suffered in these colonies during their whole history. There can be found nothing in all their sectarian proceedings, to compare with the inquisitorial

minuteness of legislation on men's garments, manners and sports by the Established Church; which enforced her rubrics on pain of imprisonment and death. So slow and reluctant is the progress of reform, that within the memory of men now living, heresy has been punished by fines and imprisonment. And down to about the middle of our own 'enlightened' Nineteenth century, dissenters of every name were excluded from all offices of trust or profit in the United Kingdom. These are mournful proofs of the infirmity of human judgment, even in the best of men; and they may well warn us against the dangers of sectarian zeal, and spiritual presumption.

Caviling critics, who would judge the sun by its spots, in their gratuitous sport with these follies of the wise, fail to see, or love to forget, that out of this inebriety of the times, sprung a reformer who was to restore sobriety, and vindicate religion. An athletic young champion, trained for the great undertaking amidst the heated conflicts of the first Massachusetts colonists, was driven out in the frenzy of the hour, for proclaiming liberty of conscience: for contending that men are amenable to human legislation, not for their religious opinions, but for their conduct and actions alone: that in matters of religious worship, the only law-giver is the Father of spirits, and the only human tribunal, a man's

own conscience. To this fortunate banishment; to ROGER WILLIAMS, a name to be pronounced as we pronounce that of Washington, to Roger Williams, the protegé of Coke, the Oxford scholar, the companion and counsellor of Milton, we owe the first Commonwealth ever established on the doctrine of universal religious toleration, since Christianity was usurped by the Cæsars. Calvert before him, and Penn afterward, founded states with toleration for all Christian sects, but Roger Williams opened in Rhode Island the first asylum for all creeds of all nations. "No person within this colony," is the language of its immortal charter, "shall be anywise molested, disquieted, or called in question for any differences of opinion in matters of religion." And thanks to its heroic founder, this is now the settled principle of all American politics. An elder Brewster and a pastor Pierson are enough to hallow any cause, but it is only heroes like Roger Williams who can make it victorious.

Thus were laboriously wrought out through the combined labors of these colonists, the elements of our present harmonious social and political system; a system far, very far surpassing in vital power and comely beauty, any other work of man. There is no danger that we shall exaggerate their claims to our gratitude. This sumptuous festival is the grateful assurance that we appreciate them. Never were colonies formed

of such materials; never were colonies so carefully founded on plan and system: no plan or system ever discovered so much wisdom, or was ever crowned with such measureless success.

"Nothing in the history of mankind,"—said the most consummate orator of modern times, in the earliest of his parliamentary orations on the taxation of the colonies, after the British government, incited by their prosperity, usurped the control of them—"nothing in the history of mankind, is like their progress. For my part, I never cast an eye on them, but they seem to me rather ancient nations grown to perfection, through a long series of fortunate events, than the colonies of yesterday; than a set of miserable outcasts, not so much sent as thrown out on the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness, three thousand miles from all civilized intercourse."

We owe then nothing of our reverence for their services to the fictions of fancy, or the enchantments of Art. It rises spontaneously from a sober contemplation of their means and their ends, their achievements and their lives. Smarting as they were under the cruellist wrongs, the 'wrath of Achilles' had no part among the animating motives of these diviner heroes. It was their ambition, not to 'reign in hell,' but to 'serve in heaven.' Supremely indifferent to human distinctions and applause, they sought no

such bad eminence; though they habitually yearned for the glory of 'just men made perfect.' If we, in the light of their better labors, may avoid their errors, who among us would dare to boast of having attained to the height of their virtues? When we follow their story through its moving details; when we see them, in defence of their faith, abandoning their homes and their friends, all things dear to them on earth, submitting to banishment, ignominy and death; courageously suffering sickness and famine on inhospitable shores, in desolation and disaster 'unshaken, unmoved, unterrified,' the soul swells irrepressibly with devout homage, as in presence of the divinest virtue.

Poetry, in all her fond imaginings, has figured nothing so animating as this epic in action. The heroes and demi-gods of the Homeric tale,

"*In prowess eminent, but of true virtue void,*"

fade away into the shadows they were, before the substantial forms of these Christian warriors, 'raised to height of noblest temper,' for the deliverance of the oppressed. They disappear from the eye of sense, and the ages silently roll on, but the new dispensation, like another sun risen in the sky, will accompany their course, shedding light and joy among the darkened nations, till heaven and earth rejoice together in the blessed illumination.

In the ultimate triumph of this progress

we have the fullest faith; notwithstanding the gloomy portents that sometimes becloud the sky. Even were it an Utopian vision, we should prefer believing the beckoning promise, to accepting the heart-sickening conclusion, that "whatever is, is right." Life would not be worth having, were it certain that the future would be but a counterpart of the past. Our efforts toward progress would be worse than useless were they but foot-prints in the sand. But all American experience forbids the thought. The old world feeds upon remembrances. Ours is the native land of an onward-looking Hope.

IV.

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES

OF THE

FIRST SETTLERS OF NEWARK,

BY

SAMUEL H. CONGAR.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

In this contribution to the genealogy of the first settlers of Newark, attentive readers, if descended from them, may possibly find some of their ancestors, if not ignorant of their names. It is the result of investigations among ancient documents and records, and in old cemeteries within the bounds of the original purchase, and in the regions beyond, where, among the pioneers, were sons and daughters of that remarkably plain, simple, sober, praying, orderly and religious people. Imperfect, and sometimes probably incorrect, it remains for those who are not ashamed of such an ancestry to correct and perfect it, and to protect their graves.

The first part relates to the earliest, the second to later settlers. Some abbreviations, made for the saving of space, may need explanation.

a.—for aged; ab.—for about; adm.—for administered; aft.—for after; bapt.—for baptized; b.—for born; bef.—for before; bro.—for brother; bur.—for buried; ch.—for children; des.—descendant; d.—for died; dau.—for daughter; esq.—for judge or justice; ex.—for executor; f.—for father; g. ch.—for grand children; hus.—for husband; m.—for married; n.—for names; neph.—for nephew; prob.—for probably; rem.—for removed; rep.—for representative; sec.—for second; s. in l.—for son-in-law; trad.—for tradition; w.—for will; wi.—for wife; wid.—for widow; w. n. ch.—for will names children. And it is to be remembered that the order of names is not evidence of seniority, and that the first named is not always to be taken for the eldest.

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES.

Part I.—Earliest Settlers.

Hans Albers was at Milford 1645; was a tanner, and like Hugh Roberts, also a tanner, located near a stream in Newark. In Nov. 1706, Johannes, his son and heir, and Anna, wid. of Hans, "lately dec." sold meadow. No trace of descendants.

Benjamin Baldwin was son of Joseph of Milford, 1639, who by wi. Hannah, had Joseph 1640, Benjamin 1642, Hannah 1644, Mary 1645, Eliz. 1646, Martha 1647, Jonathan 1649, who m. Hannah Ward, David 1651, Sarah 1653; rem. to Hadley 1663; there was freeman 1666; m. sec. wi. Isabel moth. of John Catlin. Benjamin m. Hannah Sargeant; his w. 1726, n. ch. Benjamin youngest, Joseph, Jonathan, dec., and Sarah Young; s. in l. Robert Young.

"Insign" Jonathan m. Susanna Kitchell; d. 9th Aug. 1726, a. 35; had *Bethia*, *Hannah*, *Susan*, and Sarah. *Bethia* m. Thomas Wood; d. Morris Co. 7th Nov. 1773, a. 74. *Hannah* m. Col. Jacob Ford, Sr.; d. 31st July 1777, a. 77. Col. Jacob Sr., d. 19th Jan. 1777, a. 73; w. n. ch. Timothy, Gabriel, Jacob, Elizabeth and Phebe; g. ch. sons of eldest son John, dec., Mahlon, Chilion, David and Nathan; s. in l, Azariah Dunham, Samuel and Moses Tuttle. *Susanna* m. Simon Beman.

Benjamin or Joseph, or Benjamin and Joseph had *David*, *Aaron* and *Benjamin*. Aaron and Benjamin in 1752 and 1753 sold lands inherited from Benjamin and Joseph; David and Agnes present. *David* m. Eunice Dodd; had Jonathan, Isaac, Zopher, Simeon, David, Silas, Jesse, Ichabod, Eunice Dodd, and Sarah Smith. He d. 3d July 1803, a. 88; bur. at Bloomfield. *Benjamin* d. 7th Mar. 1804, a. 74; bur. Orange; had Josiah, Jeptha and Uzal. *Aaron* w. 1805, n. ch. Aaron, Elias A., Eliz. Harrison, Eunice Kiersted, Hannah Pierson, Sarah Munn, Susanna, dec., and Tabitha.

JOHN BALDWIN, Sr., was admit. to the Church, 1662; was eldest son of John of Milford, who had sec. wi. "Marie Brewen dau. of John Brewen, of Pequot," and in his w. 1681, n. ch. John, Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George, Obadiah, Richard, Abigail, Sarah, Hannah, and Eliz. Peck. John, Sr., and Hannah, dau. of Obadiah Bruen, were m. 30 Oct. 1663, by Mr. Robert Treat. He m. bef. 1686 Ruth Botsford, of Milford; and his w. 1702, n. ch. Sarah, Hannah, Eliz. and JOHN by his first wi., and SAMUEL, DANIEL, JOSEPH, TIMOTHY, ELNATHAN, NATHANIEL and JONATHAN; not all of Ruth, as is infer. from their ages.

JOHN was living 1643; had then living and of age, Josiah, David, *John*, and Obadiah, who had a ch. bur. at Whippany, 1742. *John* w. 1758, n. ch. Dorcas, Joanna, Mary and Elizabeth.

SAMUEL d. 24th Nov. 1734, a. 60; w. n. ch. James, *Samuel*, *Stephen*, *Jeremiah*, *Caleb*, *Nehemiah*, *Esther* and *Mary*. *Samuel* in Morris, 1764; w. n. son Samuel, s. in l. Boyce Pruden. His wid. d. 1781, a. 63. Deacon *Stephen* m. Rebecca Ball; d. 30th Oct. 1783, a. 76; had Joseph, Daniel, Deac. Stephen, Rebecca, and Susanna Ward. *Jeremiah* had ch. Rev. Methusalah, and Nehemiah S. *Caleb* d. 20th Apr. 1775, a. 37; "a pillar in this house of God was taken out while green;" bur. Mendham; w. n. ch. Jabesh, Caleb, Mary, Phebe; br. in l. Capt. Joseph Beach; wi. Hannah. *Nehemiah*, Esq., m. Mary Congar; "He crown'd in honor, ruled in Church and State, with wisdom, faith and justice, truly great;" his w. n. ch. Isaac, Joel, Samuel, Jesse, Caleb, Hannah, Eunice, Sarah and Phebe. He died 28th Nov. 1765, a. 43. *Esther* m. Samuel Parkhurst. *Mary* m. Noah Crane.

DANIEL, of him no record.

"Mr. Ensign JOSEPH" d. 14th March 1724, a. 44; w. n. ch Joseph, Abigail, Eliz., Sarah, Hannah, and wi. Elizabeth.

TIMOTHY d. 4th Sept. 1739, a. 52; had *Aaron*, who m. Dorcas Camp, and d. 21st May, 1754. They had Joseph, Justus, Aaron, and a dau. m. [1]Joshua Bruen, [2]James Bruen. Justus had John, Isaac, James, Jacob, David, Samuel, Charles, Sally, Eliz. Ann, Catharine.

ELNATHAN m. Kezia Prudden; rem. to Hopewell, Hunterdon Co.; w. 1738 n. ch. *Moses*, Thomas, *Joseph*, Elnathan. *Moses*, Hopewell, 1783; w. n. ch. David, Daniel, Mary Hunt, Eliz. Titus, Hannah Allen; g. ch. James and Deborah Baldwin. *Joseph*, Hopewell, 1770; w. n. ch. Nathaniel, Eliz., Jemima.

NATHANIEL d. 10 Aug. 1750 a. 60; w. n. ch. *Elijah*, *Robert*,

Joseph, *Jonathan*, Eunice Beach, Jane Clizby; had also Mary Lyon who n. sist. Kezia Crane's ch. Samuel, Timothy, and Esther Riggs; also sist. Abigail's ch. Elias Crane and Joanna Vreeland. *Elijah* d. 28 Jan. 1766 a. 48; w. n. ch. Nathaniel, Elias, Cornelius, Luther, Zaccheus, Jonathan, Phebe, and Hannah. Cornelius was surgeon in the revolutionary armies; settled in Virginia; and was ancestor of Judge Briscoe Baldwin. *Robert* d. 16 Nov. 1772 a. 54; bur-Orange; w. n. ch. Abner, Caleb, Zadok, Matthias, Linus, and Mary. *Joseph* m. Eunice Coe; d. 13 Oct. 1792 a. 63; w. n. ch. Mary, Abby, Eunice and Ezra. *Jonathan* m. Sarah Sergeant; grad. Coll. N. J. d. 28 Nov. 1816 a. 85; had Charles a lawyer, William S., Susan, Eliz. Davidson, and 4 others, unmarried sons.

"Ensign JONATHAN" d. 9 Aug. 1726 a. 35; w. n. ch. *Matthias* and Joanna, *Matthias* d. 13 July, 1759 a. XL; "a good neighbor, a generous friend, an earnest promoter of the public good;" bur. Elizabethtown; g. f. of Matt. W. of Philad. Joanna m. Isaac Nuttman.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr., perhaps the son of Nathaniel, of Milford, m. to Hannah Osborn, 1663; in his w. made "at Newark, in the government of New England," 25th Dec. 1688, n. ch. JOHN, and Hannah Tichenor, and uncle Wm. Camp. Camp and Seth Tompkins "overseers to his will," convened "the Justices of Newark, viz: Mr. John Ward and Mr. Thomas Johnson to give their sense and approbation of what might be most suitable to the settling of what lands belonged to the heir," 20th June 1691.

JOHN m. Lydia Harrison; d. 21st Dec. 1722, a. 47; w. n. ch. *Silvanus*, *Ebenezer*, *Jonas*, *Moses*, and Hannah, who m. a Lyon. *Silvanus* d. 4th Dec. 1799, a. 87; w. n. ch. David, Silvanus, Creasy, and Hannah. Deacon *Ebenezer* d. 23d Oct. 1801, a 77; w. n. ch. Jotham, Ananias, Matthias, Jabez, Elizabeth, Temperance, Abigail, Tryphenia, s. in l. John Nutman. *Moses* grad. Princeton Coll. at first comm. 1757; settled in the ministry at Palmer, Mass., June 1751; so continued to June 1711; d. 2d Nov. 1813, a. 81. He m. Rebecca Lee; had John, Daniel, Ezra, William, Moses, and 4 dau's. *Jonas* m. Eliz. Thompson 26th Nov. 1749; d. 14th Nov. 1800, a. 75; they had Moses, Lewis, Abigail, Hannah Townley, Sarah Lyon? and Elizabeth Crane?.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Zachariah Baldwin d. 17th Nov. 1755, a. 52. Rebecca his wi. 15th June 1791, a. 84. Elder Job, d. 1st Dec. 1800, a. 62. Deacon Silas, 14th Sept. 1811, a. 62. Doct. Jacob, 13th Oct. 1783, a. 50; all bur. at Parsippany. Job, w. 1800, n. ch. Job, James, Moses, Abraham, Stephen, 8 dau's and br. Silas. Jacob w. 1783, n. ch. Job, Jonas, Jesse, John, Zachariah, 4 dau's, and br. Job. Silas, w. 1795, n. ch. Ephraim, Ebenezer, Silas, and 5 dau's.

Azariah Crane, Jr., had wi. Rebecca; in 1733 he granted 3 acres "at the mountain plantation" to his "well-beloved s. in l. Zachariah Baldwin," perhaps the ancestor of the above.

In 1640 there were at Milford, Timothy, Nathaniel, John, Joseph, and Richard, relatives probably, but not all brothers. John and Richard, it is said, were sons of Sylvester, who d. 1638, on the voyage from Eng. to Boston; Sylvester being a son of Richard of St. Leonards, Aston Clinton, in Co. Bucks; but this is uncertain. Another John and Richard were in N. Eng. bef. 1639: also a Henry. Zachariah, son of Serg. Rich. Baldwin, was b. at Milford in 1660; and Zachariah, son of Zachariah, 27th Mar. 1709: possibly Zachariah of Parsippanny, presuming dates incorrect.

EDWARD BALL, Branford 1666; High Sheriff of Essex 1693; grand juror, 1709; acknowledged agreement with Az. Crane "to prevent any difference hereafter:" in 1724. He had JOSEPH, MOSES, THOMAS, CALEB, Lydia Peck, Abigail Harrison.

JOSEPH d. 25th Apr. 1733, a. 60; w. n. ch. *Daniel*, *Joseph*, *Samuel*, *Isaac*, *Jonathan*, Hannah, and Rebecca Baldwin, wi. Elizabeth. *Daniel* d. 7th July 1736, a. 30; had Joseph. *Samuel* was drowned 1763, a. 46; had Samuel and Susanna. *Isaac* d. 20th May, 1776, a. 53; had Mary, d. 1776, *Jonathan* d. 5th Nov. 1775, a. 41; w. n. ch. Daniel under age, Sarah, Hannah, Rebecca, Jemima, Catharine.

MOSES d. 20th Apr. 1747, a. 62: no. ch.; gave legacies to cousins (nephews) Caleb, John, and Joseph Ball; Joseph, Timothy, and Sarah Peck; Moses Harrison; Moses Baldwin; Ruth Seward; Mary and Eliz. Dowd; the rest of estate to "Sam. Alling, John Ogden, Jr., and Steph. Baldwin, for the use and benefit of the Presbyterian Society in Newark, and no other use or uses whatsoever."

THOMAS m. Sarah Davis; d. 18th Oct. 1744, a. 57; "an aged man of 4 years old;" w. n. ch. *Timothy*, *Aaron*, *Nathaniel*, *David*, *Ezekiel*, *John*, *Thomas*, Amos, *Moses*, Mary, Rachel, and Apphia wi. Simon Searing. *Timothy* m. Esther Bruen; d. 7th Jan. 1758; bur. Orange; had John, David, Uzal, Sarah, Rachel who m. Ben. Crane, rem. to Galway, N. Y.; and Mary Denham. Deacon John, s. of Tim. m. Phebe Crane; d. in Morris Co. 10th Dec., 1838, a. 93; they had Calvin, Luther, and Phebe; all rem. to Ohio; by sec. wi., Martha Fairchild, 7 sons. *David* m. Joanna Watkins; had John, Ezekiel, and Stephen who was hung by loyalists in "the times that tried men's souls;" also had Phebe and Nabby. *Aaron* had Silas, Joseph and Aaron. *Nathaniel* had Aaron, James, Davis, and Nehemiah. *Ezekiel* had Stephen; Samuel, killed in battle Conn. Farms, husb. of Hannah Gardner and fath. of Oliver, Samuel, and Gardner; Edward; Timothy fath. of David; and William who m. Phebe Hatfield. *Jonas* m. Hannah Bruen; had Cornelius, Bethuel, and Justus. *Thomas* had

Abner, Isaac, and Thomas. *Moses* had Jonathan, and Samuel; both rem. to Canada.

CALEB, of Hanover, 1748, perhaps son of Caleb and g. s. of Ed.; w. n. ch. Isaiah, Joshua, Caleb, Ezekiel, Matthew, Elenor, Sarah, Lydia, Anne, Deborah, Abigail Johnson, Kezia Kitchell, Jane Perry, and Mary Bates.

MISCELLANEOUS. John Ball, Hanover, w. 1776, had ch. Samuel, John, dec., Daniel, and David. John, Jun., w. 1769, had John, Ephraim, Moses, Abigail, Lucetta, and Jemima Post. Moses d. bef. 1776; had Phebe wi. Jesse Price.

In 1704 Ed. Ball conv. to son Caleb 50 acres "by the mountain;" Caleb and Sarah his wi. conv. the same 50 acres to John Canfield in 1707. John of 1776, and Caleb of 1748, both of Hanover, may have been nephews of Moses, and sons of Caleb of 1704.

THOMAS BLATCHLY was of Hartford 1640, New Haven 1643, Branford 1645; signed agreement but did not rem. to Newark; had ch. AARON, Moses, Miriam and Abigail.

AARON m. Mary Dodd of Guilford; had Mary, Thomas, Ebenezer, Hannah, Daniel, Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, and Susanna, but the order is uncertain. He returned and was of Guilford in 1683, when he sold to Th. Huntington his land in Newark.

STEPHEN BOND, was eldest son of Robert, who was a magistrate at East Hampton, L. I., 1658; of Gov. Carteret's Council at Elizabethtown 1668; elected rep. from Newark 1672, where he m. Hugh Roberts' wid.; was magistrate in Elizabethtown 1675, and d. 1677. He m. Bethia Lawrence; w. 1694, n. ch. Joseph and Hannah; and bro. Benjamin. Joseph of Elizabethtown 1675, was prob. bro.

JOHN BROWN, at Milford 1648; had John, Mary, and Esther, all bapt. 1649, Sarah b. 1650, Joseph 1652, Mary 1653, Hannah bapt. New Haven 1658, and Phebe b. 1660. John Brown and wi. Mary, Robert Treat and wi. Jane, Stephen Freeman and wi. Hannah, all adm. to the church 9th Apr. 1649. His w. pr. 1690, n. ch. JOHN, eldest, JOSEPH, THOMAS, DANIEL, Esther, Mary Pierson, Hannah Riggs, Phebe Dodd, and Elizabeth Freeman; and Ephraim Burwell, "loving brother." If John was eldest son he was b. bef. 1650, and giving him a bro. John in 1655 by N. E. genealogists seems erroneous.

JOHN, Town Clerk, 1672–92; purchased of Ed. and Mary Riggs

in 1691 their home lot adj. his own; John Treat witness; wax seal, impressed fleur de lis; after 1700 no trace of him, or descendants.

Joseph, w. 1694, n. ch. *Joseph*, *Stephen*, *James*, Samuel, Hannah, Mary, and Sarah. *Joseph* m. Margaret Johnson; d. 30th Jan. 1733, a. 58; w. n. ch. Job, Daniel, Ellenor, and Hannah Camp; hon. fath. Joseph Johnson. Job m. Phebe Tomkins; d. 1st Oct. 1768, a. 59, "a pillar of the church;" bur. Orange; w. n. ch. Eleazer, Joseph, Job, Phebe, Hannah, Mary, Abigail, and kinsman Joseph Riggs. Daniel d. 1st Feb. 1747, a. 32; w. n. ch. Joseph, and John; wi. Susanna. Daniel who d. 9th Nov. 1776, apparently a posthumous son, m. Eunice Baldwin, and had Samuel B. and Susan. *Stephen*, d. 18th Jan. 1767, a. 86; bur. Conn. Farms. *James*, w. 1720, n. ch. Samuel, Josiah, Isaac, and Aaron; wi. Ann.

Thomas, w. 1709, n. ch. *David*, Thomas, *John*, Martha, Lydia, Esther, and Phebe Day; wi. Mary. *David* "to have the house &c. between Treat and Ludington" indicates that Thomas, Esq., the occupant, who d. 11th Feb. 1780, a. 60, father of Rev. Thomas, was a son of David. *John*, d. 19th Nov. 1768, a. 86; w. n. ch. David, Moses, Elizabeth, Mary, Sibel, and John, dec., whose w. 1762, n. ch. Stephen, Ezekiel, Jonathan, Caleb, and Mary; wi. Sarah. Caleb d. 24th Apr. 1779, a. 66; bur. Conn. Farms; w. n. ch. Asher, Josiah, Daniel, Phebe Tuttle, Prudence Durand; br. in l. Joseph Riggs.

Daniel d. 6th Jan. 1732, a. 67; w. n. ch. Sarah, Mary Ward, Abigail Roberts, Esther Tichenor, and Dorcas Bruen; g. ch. Joshua Ward.

Obadiah Bruen, was sec. son of John, Esq., of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire; and bapt. 25th Dec. 1606; descend. of Robt. Le Brun, of Stapleford, 1230; came into Plymouth jurisdiction from Eng. with wi. Sarah, 1640; rem. to Gloucester; was freeman 1642, and selectman in following years; rep. 1647–51; then rem. to Pequot and was town clerk 15 years; was rep. and is named in the Charter of Conn., 1662. Their ch. were Hannah, b. 1643; John, 1646; and Rebecca, wi. of Thomas Post, of Norwich.

Hannah m. John Baldwin, Sr.; and was living in 1680 apparently, and her aged parents also.

John m. Esther Lawrence; d. bef. 1696; had *Eleazer*, *Joseph*, *John*, and trad. says a dau. wi. of Joseph Baldwin. *Eleazer*, w. 1711, n. ch. Eleazer, Obadiah, and Timothy. Ruth, his sec. wi. d. 1717, leaving Obad. in care of her broth. Nathaniel Baldwin; Tim. with Jonathan; "to learn their trades," being then 7 years of age.

Eleazer m. Charity Gilbert; had Eleazer, Caleb, and James. Timothy m. Phebe Canfield. They had Timothy, David, Jeremiah, Elijah, and Sarah. He d. 5th Aug. 1778, a. 68. His son Timothy m. Lydia Crane; w. 1798, n. ch. Thaddeus, Nathaniel, Josiah, Josephus, Phebe and Charlotte Farrand, and Catharine Crane. Obadiah m. Dorcas Brown; had Daniel, Abigail Harrison, and Dorcas Farrand; by sec. wi. Hannah Wood, had Obadiah, Abraham, whose descendants are in Virginia, Mary Brown, Sarah Hughes, and Experience, who d. unm. He d. 4th June, 1774, a. 64, *Joseph* d. 1st Feb. 1753, a. 86; had David, Ruth wi. Caleb Davis, and perhaps more. David m. Phebe dau. Christopher Wood; had Joseph, Elias, Jabish, Elizabeth, Phebe; and by sec. wi. Phebe Crane wid. Laurence, had Benjamin, Jonathan and Barnabas. *John* m. Mary dau. Seth Tompkins; d. 8th Sept. 1767, a. 77; had Joshua, Joseph, John, Stephen a bach., Esther Ball, Hannah Ball, Rebecca Headley, Sarah Hayes, and Mary Durand. Joshua m. a dau. of Aaron Baldwin; d. 24th Aug. 1776, a. 38; had John and Esther. Joseph d. 21st Mar. 1810, a. 75; bur. Conn. Farms; had Stephen, Joseph, Sarah Crowell, Phebe Howell, and Esther Yonng. John m. Mary Ball; d. 1759; had Thomas, and Sarah the first wi. of John Morris. His wid. m. Thomas Longworth, Esq.

Ephraim Burwell, was son of John from Hertfordshire, then of Wethersfield, and at Milford 1639; broth. of Zachariah, John, Samuel, Nathan, and Eliz. In 1712 wid. Burwell had lands next Zachariah. At court 1714, John, Joseph, and Nathaniel; Jos. and Nat. perhaps of Ephraim.

Zachariah Burwell m. Eliz. dau. Richard Baldwin in 1663; supposed was b. in Eng. They had John, Zachariah, Esther wi. John Williamson, and Elizabeth wi. James Clizbe. She was a wid. in 1711 when she conv. lands to her dau. Mary wife of Amos Whittemore, prob. son of John of Charlestown, and b. 1681, and g. s. of Thomas Whittemore. Zach. and Eliz. conveyed their lands to their ch. in 1712, reserving the use to themselves. John, perhaps g. s. of Zach., d. 21st Aug., 1777, a. 70, in Morris Co.

William Camp, of Milford, and Mary Smith, of New Haven, were m. by Dep. Gov. Gilbert, Jan. 1661; was prob. relative of Nicholas, who was early at Wethersfield, and at Milford, 1639, and of Edward at N. H.,

1643. At Milford they had John, 1662, Mary, 1664, Sarah, 1666, and at Newark, SAMUEL, in 1669. Wm. was living 1699; Mary, 1694.

SAMUEL d. 28th Sept., 1744, a. 75; Johanna, his wi. 8th Aug., 1763, a. 87; had *Nathaniel*, *Samuel* and *Joseph*. *Nathaniel* d. 15th June, 1789, a. 82; had William, and w. n. ch. Nathaniel; g. ch. Joseph and Stephen, sons of John: Mary and Hannah Camp; Hannah Kinney; Elizabeth Burnet; Lydia and Eliz. Griffith; and Eliz. Tichenor. William d. 1777 a prisoner of war in New York; had Isaac, David, and Mary wi. John P. Crane. John m. Sarah Sargeant; d. town collector, 22d Aug., 1769, a. 36. Nathaniel m. Rachel Crane; d. 22d June, 1827, a. 87; had Doct. Stephen, John, William, Aaron, Phebe White, Elizabeth Hinsdale, Hannah Tuttle, Rachel Bruen, Abby, wi. Jos. Beach, and Mary, wi. Cyrenus Beach. *Samuel* d. 11th Apr., 1777, a. 72; w. n. ch. Job, Samuel, Anna, Mary, and Phebe. Job, w. 1796 n. ch. James, Daniel, and Sarah; wi. Polly. Samuel d. 20th Mar., 1800, a. 55; bur. Orange; w. n. sist. Phebe Brown, Sarah wi. Thomas Baldwin; neph. Moses Tichenor;—and "for the advancement of religion and knowledge in Morris Co.," Elder Noah Crane and Joseph, son of deacon Bethuel Pierson, he made trustees of his estate. *Joseph*, Esq., d. 20th Oct., 1780, a. 70; by wi. Patience had Caleb and Ephraim; by sec. wi., Joanna, wid. Samuel Conger, had Joanna, wi. Elias Beach. Caleb, Esq., an active whig in the revolution, d. 9th Apr., 1817, a. 85, fath. of Joseph W., late sheriff. Ephraim settled at Cheapside; was fath. of Joseph. Joanna had David, Caleb, Ephraim, Eunice, Phebe, Rachel, and Mary.

MATTHEW CAMPFIELD, at New Haven, 1640; swore allegiance 1644; m. Sarah Treat, of Wethersfield; had Samuel 1645, Sarah 1647, Ebenezer 1649, Matthew 1650, Hannah 1651, Rachel 1652; rem. to Norwalk and had Jonathan and Mary; was rep. 1654 until the union of Conn. and N. H. colonies, and after in 1665. His name is in the royal chart, as petitioner and grantee. He d. bef. June, 1673; w. n. ch. SAMUEL, EBENEZER, MATTHEW, JONATHAN, Mary, Hannah, Sarah; wi. Sarah.

SAMUEL ret. to Norwalk bef. 1673, if in Newark; m. a dau. of Francis Willoughby; in list of Norwalk had one ch. 1672.

EBENEZER d. Nov. 1694; w. n. wi. Bethia, and son *Joseph*. Deacon *Joseph* d. 14th Dec., 1733, a. 52; had Ebenezer, Abiel, and Benjamin. Benjamin d. 15th Oct., 1738, a. 28. His wid., Mehetable, was third wi. of Dr. Wm. Turner, ancestor of distinguished officers in the U. S. N. She d. in Morris Co., 1777, a. 62, where her son Jabez Campfield was a physician. Abiel d. 1745; w. n.

son Abiel, sist. Bethia Wheeler, and Rachel Cutler. His wid., Joanna, m. John Tuttle. Ebenezer d. 10th June, 1785, a. 73; bur. Orange; had Joseph, Ebenezer, and Sarah.

MATTHEW d. bef. 1705, leaving John "the son and lawful heir of Matthew Campfield lately deceased." John had a wi., Deborah, in Feb., 1705: purchased of C. Ball 50 acres near the mountain in 1707; rem. west, and d. 5th Aug., 1741, a. 64; bur. at Whippany. John, d. at Hanover, 4th May, 1772, a. 60; was, perhaps, broth. of Matthew, the father of Robert B., Esq., and g. s. of John, of 1741.

JONATHAN d. 1688; no ch. Ebenezer and Matthew took estate by his will.

JOHN CATLIN, was at Wethersfield 1662, of Branford 1666, and was neph. of Lawrence Ward. His moth. Isabel had sec. husb. Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, and Hadley. John and Mary Catlin sold to Henry Lyon and rem. to Deerfield bef. 1684. They had John, Joseph, Jonathan, and Eliz., who m. James Corse. She, with Joseph and Jonathan, were killed by the French and Indians in the assault 29th Feb., 1704.

JASPER CRANE, Crayne, or Crain, was one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony; signed the first agreement 4th June, 1649, at a general meeting of all the free planters, in Mr. Newman's barn; took the oath of fidelity at the organization of the government with Campfield, Pennington, Gov. Eaton, and others; in 1644 was "freed from watching and trayning in his own person because of his weakness, but to find one for his turn;" was a member with Treat of the General Court; many years a magistrate; at E. Haven was interested in a bog-ore furnace in 1651; rem. to Branford 1652; with others would have settled on the Delaware, but was hindered by the Dutch. His w. 1678, n. ch. JOHN, AZARIAH, JASPER, and Hannah Huntington, g. d. Hannah Huntington. John to have his "silver bole." Deliverance bapt. 1642, d. childless. Mary b. 1645, m. Jonathan Bell, of Stamford; had Jonathan and 2 dau., and d. 1671.

JOHN d. 1694, a. 59; w. n. ch. *John*, *Jasper*, *Daniel*, and Sarah. *John* d. 22d Feb., 1739, a. 68; bur. at Whippany; w. n. ch. Ed-

mond, Amos, Mary Hamilton, Abigail, wi. Stephen Ward, and Keziah Canfield. *Jasper*, w. 1749, n. ch. David, Joseph, Solomon, Sarah Barber, and Hannah Kingsland, *Daniel* d. 8th Sept., 1747, a. 63; had Daniel, Joshua, Moses, Phineas, Jeremiah, Patience, Joanna Young, and Lydia Combs.

Deacon AZARIAH m. Mary Treat; in the "overturn of the government by the Dutch, etc., was betrusted with the concerns of hon. fath.-in-law, Mr. Robt. Treat;" and appears to have outlived all the original settlers; left his silver bowl to be used in the church in Newark forever; and d. 5th Nov., 1730, a. 83. His w. n. ch. *Nathaniel*, *Azariah*, *John*, *Robert*, Mary Baldwin, and Jane Richards. *Nathaniel*, w. 1760, n. ch. William, eldest, Noah, Nathaniel, Elizabeth Young, Jane Smith, g. d. Abigail Richards. *Azariah* had Azariah, Job, Gamaliel, Ezekiel, Josiah, Moses, and Stephen. Azariah 3d. d. 1752, w. n. ch. Silas, Daniel, Caleb, Sarah, and Rebecca. Nathaniel and Azariah peopled Cranetown, alias, Montclair. *John* d. 5th Sept., 1776, a. 81; w. n. ch. Jonas, a minor, named for a son, d. 24th Jan., 1745, a. 27; Samuel, John, Obadiah, Eliakim, Elias, Matthias, and Benjamin. Jonas, of 1745, was fath. of Rufus. *Robert* d. 14th July, 1755, a. 71; w. n. ch. Timothy, Isaac, Josiah, Mary, Phebe, and Lydia. Timothy d. 22d Feb., 1786, a. 60; w. n. ch. Timothy, son of br. Isaac, and Sayres, son of br. Josiah. Mary m. David Hayes, Lydia m. Timothy Bruen, Eunice m. David Johnson.

JASPER m. Joanna Swaine; was member of Assembly 1704, in Cornbury's time; d. 16th Mar., 1712, a. 62; w. n. ch. *Joseph*, *Elihu*, *David*, *Jonathan*, and Sarah Wheeler. *Joseph*, Esq., m. Abigail Lyon; d. 1726, a. 50,; w. n. ch. Benjamin, Ezekiel, Isaac, Israel, Josiah, Joseph, Abigail, and Joanna. Israel d. 1st Aug. 1785; w. n. ch. Israel, Rachel Camp, Mary Woodruff, Lucy Clizbe, Esther Eagles, s. in l. James Clizbe. Ezekiel, w. dated 1787, n. ch. Joseph, dec., Elias, Joanna Plum, Rachel Lyon, dec., Phebe Ball, dec., Sarah, dec. Joseph's wid., Eliz., m. Paul Day; her w. 1785, n. ch. John, Benjamin, David, dec., Joseph, Isaac, Abigail, Phebe and Elizabeth. Josiah, w. 1786, n. ch. Obadiah, Josiah, and Elias, dec., Lois Hinman, Betsy Pool, Mary Harrison, Joanna Heard, and Jerusha Brown; wi. Phebe. Joanna m. Samuel Conger. *Elihu* d. 27th Apr., a. 43; w. n. ch. Lewis, Christopher, Charles, Elihu, Isaac, Hannah, and Phebe; wi. Mary; had sons-in-law Rev. Dr. Carmichael, and Dr. Moses Scott. Mary, his wid., was sec. wi. Rev. Jona. Dickinson. Lewis w. 1776, n. ch. Isaac, Mary, Joanna, Charles, and Phebe, both minors. Elihu d. 4th Feb., 1786, a. 60; "an elder in the Christian church;" had Elihu, Isaac Watts, John Austin, and Martha, wi. Rev. John Croes, Bishop of N. J. Lieut. *David* d. 16th May, 1750, a. 57; w. n. ch. Jedidiah, David, Joseph, Abigail Johnson, Phebe Lawrence, Mary Alling, Dorcas, and Sarah; wi. Mary. Jedidiah d. 10th Sept., 1785, a. 69; had wi. Elizabeth; no ch. n. in will. David m. Abigail Ogden, sec. wi.; w. n. ch. Stephen, Jedidiah, Joseph, Aaron, David, and Phebe Davis; he d. 6th Mar., 1794, a. 73. Joseph d. 21st Nov., 1789, a. 57; w. n. ch. Phineas, James, John, Sarah, Hannah, wi. John Gifford, Abigail,

wi. Uriah James, and Mary, wi. John Baldwin. Jonathan, Esq., m. Sarah Treat; d. 25th June, 1744, a. 66; w. n. ch. Samuel, Caleb, Elijah, Nehemiah, John Treat, and Mary Johnson; wi. Sarah. Caleb, Esq., d. 16th July, 1793, a. 80; bur. Orange; w. n. ch. John, Sarah, Hannah Harrison, and Phebe Williams. Elijah m. Rachel Beach; d. 24th Apr., 1790, a. 74; w. n. ch. Elijah, Jonathan, Rebecca, Lucy, and Phebe; had also Rachel Sickles, Hannah Baldwin, Abigail Spinning, Annis Whittemore, and a dau. who m. a loyal physician, son of loyal Rev. Isaac Browne, of Trinity Church, Newark. Phebe m. Zephaniah Grant. Nehemiah d. 11th Aug., 1751, a. 32; had Jonathan, who m. Rachel Clizbe; and they had Nehemiah J. John Treat Crane had Aaron.

Miscellaneous.—Edmond Crane, Morris Co., w. 1761; n. ch. Stephen, Josiah, Ezekiel, John, James, David; br. in l. Joseph Kitchel. Elias Crane, w. 1789; n. ch. David, Sarah Tichenor, Phebe Cadmus, g. d., Abigail and Mary, ch. of dau. Mary Smith, dec.; Sayers Crane, son of John, and David, Ex'rs. Christopher Crane w. 1760; n. ch. Nathaniel, Nehemiah, Jacob, and Caleb, and brother Caleb.

Capt. John Curtis was son of John and Elizabeth, of Stratford, Conn.; had 4 brothers; no descendants on record. In 1694 John and Hannah his wi. sold lands to Cornelius Roullesson, "of Oughquickanon." He d. 17th Sept., 1704, a. 62.

Robert Dalglish, or Douglass, m. Mary Denison, dau. of Robert; had John, Samuel, and Esther; d. aft. 1693.

John m. Sarah dau. Nath. Ward; had Nathaniel, Samuel, Mary, Phebe, and Rachel; Sarah wid. adm. 1720.

Samuel m. Abigail Tompkins bef. 1688. Nath. and Sam. sons of John were living 1730. Nath, perhaps, jr., was at Hanover in 1764.

Stephen Davis was of Hartford 1646; freeman of Conn. 1648; had sec. wi. wid. of John Ward, Jr.; d. ab. 1691; had Thomas, John, and Jonathan; the first two divided lands in 1692; and in 1694 took lands in right of their father, an old settler, he being dec.

Thomas d. 26th Jan., 1738, a. 78; w. n. ch. *Thomas*, eldest, Jonathan, Stephen, James, Apphia Vanderpool, Sarah Ball, and Mary Wolcott; s. in l. John Vanderpool. *Thomas*, Sen-, d. 12th Oct., 1754, a. 67, and Jonathan, his broth., adm. *James* w, 1748; n. ch. Thomas, Mary, Rebecca, Margaret, and Sarah. Thomas, Bloomfield, 1780: w. n. ch. James, Mary, and Lettice; wi. Sarah.

John does not appear on record after 1694.

JONATHAN d. 1690, and Thomas and John adm. Caleb, trad. son of Caleb son of Jonathan, m. Ruth, dau. of Joseph Bruen; they had Joseph, Mary Ward, Phebe Baldwin, Elizabeth Carter, Sarah Smith, and Joanna Morris. He d. 18th Oct., 1780, a. 66; Ruth d. 5th June, 1793, a. 76. Deacon Joseph d. 5th June, 1827, a. 74.

SAMUEL DAVIS, from Stratford, in 1713, bought of John Gardner "upland at the mountain 50 acres. His w. 1732; n. ch. Ebenezer, Timothy, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, and Eunice. Abigail, his wid. d. 1st June, 1778, a. 90. He may have been b. 1672 and son of Wm. of Northampton, if not of Thomas, John, or Jonathan, sons of Stephen.

GEORGE DAY m. Mary dau. Edward Riggs; had PAUL, GEORGE and SAMUEL; d. bef. 1685; and his wid. m. Anthony Oliff, or Olive.

PAUL d. ab. 1712; Phebe wid. adm.

GEORGE had sec. wi. Phebe in 1711; perhaps had son John, who with John Brown and Amos Roberts adm. 1720.

SAMUEL, w. 1715, n. wi. Abigail, son David, and perhaps another.

MISCELLANEOUS.—DAVID DAY, New Providence, 1754; w. n. ch. Abigail, Sarah, Mary, Jemima, and Susanna; bro. Samuel Day; s. in l. Wm. Maxwell.

Capt. SAMUEL DAY m. Abigail Carter; d. 25th Mar., 1777, a. 63; may have been bro. of David and posthumous son of Samuel; w. Morris Co., 1777; n. ch. Jeduthun, Samuel, Jehiel, David, Robert, Abraham and Jared; g. ch. John and Abigail ch. of Ezekiel. SILAS DAY, Morris Co., 1763; w. n. Ezekiel, his bro., with the 7 others. MARTIN DAY, w. 1777; n. ch. Absalom, Susanna, and Sarah; wi. Sarah.

DANIEL DAY, Mendham, 1760; w. n. ch. Benjamin, Samuel, Zekiel, Artemus, Nehemiah, Jeremiah, TIMOTHY, DANIEL, Desire, and Mary. DANIEL, Morris Co., 1781; w. n. ch. John, Timothy, Sally, Abigail, and Mary; wi. Mary. *Timothy* d. 23d Oct., 1812, a. 75; bur. Madison; perhaps des. of George.

JOSEPH DAY, Hanover, 1774; w. n. ch. Jonathan, *Amos*, Thomas, *Paul*, and Stephen. Deacon *Paul* d. 30th Oct., 1802, a. 78; bur. Madison. Deacon *Amos* d. 26th Dec., 1802, a. 83; bur. Conn. Farms; w. n. ch. Joseph, Amos, Aaron, and Phebe; prob. des. of Paul.

ROBERT DENISON was at Milford 1645; had JOHN, b. 1654, Sam. b. 1656, Esther 1658, Hannah 1662, and Mary wi. Rob. Dalglish. He d. bef. 1676 when a survey was made for his wid. Esther.

JOHN, w. 1694; n. sist. Esther, Hannah, and Sarah; cousins (nephews) John, Samuel, and Esther, ch. of sist. Mary, dec., and cousin John Brown. In 1705, John Dalglish and Thomas Hayes,

having equal rights, divided John Denison's lands and meadows; the south side of the home lot to Thomas Hayes, a part of which is yet in possession of descendants; Thomas m. a Denison according to tradition.

STEPHEN FREEMAN was at Milford in 1646; m. Hannah dau. of Capt. Astwood; had Hannah b. 1655, Mary 1658, Samuel 1662; was dismissed to Fairfield church 1664; w. 1667 n. ch. SAMUEL, Hannah Mary, Martha, and SARAH, and wi. Hannah, who subsequently may have m. Robert Porter of Farmington, it is said.

SAMUEL m. Elizabeth Brown; had Stephen, "born in Newark," d. in Morris Co., 21st Oct., 1782, a. 86; and Samuel, d. 21st Oct., 1782, a. 86; bur. at Orange, perhaps others.

SARAH, in 1688, m. Thomas Judd, of Waterbury.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Benjamin. d. 17th Jan., 1789, a. 77. in Morris Co., w. n. ch. Gilman, Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin, Elizabeth Johnson, and Rachel M'Courcey. Stephen, jun., at Hanover, 1762; n. br. in l. Matthew Fairchild.—Were they not sons of Stephen? Jedediah, d. Oct., 1811, a. near 86; Abel 30th Apr., 1803, a. 78; both bur. at Orange; where in 1746 were Deacon Sam. and Sam., jr., one of whom brought two wolves' heads to Sam. Harrison in 1744 who "markt it according to law and gave him a ticket for the same." Jedidiah, Abel, and Sam., were they not sons of the Deacon?

RICHARD HARRISON, father and son, from West Kirby, in Cheshire, were at New Haven 1664. Richard sen. took oath of allegiance; rem. to Branford and d. Oct. 1653; his dau. Mary m. Thomas Pierson, and Elizabeth m. John Morris. Sargent RICHARD HARRISON, had SAMUEL, BENJAMIN, 1655, JOHN, JOSEPH, GEORGE 1658, DANIEL and Mary.

SAMUEL m. Mary Ward; w. pr. Dec. 1724: n. ch. *Samuel*, *John*, Mary Cundit, Sarah Ward, wi. Nathaniel, Susanna wi. Sam. Ward, jr., Abigail, and Ellenor. *Samuel* was up and doing 1735, "qualified to the commission of the peace," 1743, an active anti-renter and "Indian purchase" man 1745, living and busy 1763; had Amos, says trad. Amos, Esq., d. 3d Mar., 1785, a. 74; w. n. ch. Reuben, Simeon, Isaac, Ellenor Smith, Martha Davis, Jemima Ogden, and Ruth Mun. Isaac, w. 1786, n. ch. Thomas, James, Samuel, and Amos; bro. Simeon, and bro. in l. Josiah Quinby *John*, sen., d. 18th Oct., 1762, a. 74; had wi. Agnes in 1732, when Elizabeth, a dau., a. 18, died.

BENJAMIN and wi. Mary were living in 1713; had son Abraham.

Jemima, a dau. of Abraham and Hannah, d. 1st June, 1735, a. 5: bur. Orange.

John d. ab. 1676; his bro. Sam. adm. Sam., who d. 1705, and had wi. Sarah, may have been son of John. Dan. Dod, adm.

Joseph m. Dorcas Ward; was living in 1642, a. 93, and then testified concerning the purchase in 1666, and bounds of the town: his wi. d. 25th Jan., 1738, a. 76; bur. at Orange; had *Joseph*, *Stephen*, *Richard*, *Nathaniel*, Eliz. wi. Caleb Baldwin, Phebe wi. John Ward, and Mary Safron. *Joseph* m. Martha Sergeant; they had Hannah wi. Sam. Williams, Dorcas wi. Lindsley, and Martha wi. Josiah Quinby; by sec. wi. Mary Tompkins had David, Phebe Pierson, Mary Peck, Sarah Dodd, Joanna Jones, Eliz. Williams, Richard, Joseph, Lydia Jones, and Jared. *Stephen* d. 24th Mar., 1786, a. 88; perhaps f. of Stephen, Esq., d. 1812, a. 78. *Richard* d. 16th May, 1786, a. 95; perhaps f. of Richard d. 30th Apr., 1822, a. 79? *Nathaniel* d. 24th Jan., 1779, a. 74; all bur. Orange.

George d. 22d Apr., 1715, a. 57; w. n. ch. Isaac, *George*, and wi. Mary. *George* d. 21st Jan., 1753, a. 62; w. n. ch. Caleb, Phebe Camp, and wi. Azubah. Caleb d. 23d May, 1788, a. 67; w. n. ch. George, Isaac, Azubah, Mary, and Phebe; wi. Abigail; s. in l. Edward Earle. Capt. George, and Isaac, bur. at Bloomfield.

Daniel d. 10th Dec., 1838, a. 77; w. n. ch. *Daniel*, Moses, Abigail Farrand, Lydia Baldwin; g. s. Jonathan; son of Jonathan who d. Dec., 1732, a. 21? *Daniel*, d. 19th Oct., 1748, a. 47. *Moses* d. 18th Feb., 1763, a. 57; w. n. ch. Jonas, Anna, Damaris, Abigail, and Sarah; Jonas, his son, and Jabez, ex. Jonas, w. 1799, n. ch. Aaron, Daniel, Moses, Jabez, Sarah, Esther, Lydia Nixon, and Polly Force. Jonathan was fath. of Daniel, Mary Ransley, and two wives of Sayres Roberts. Jabez, perhaps son of Daniel 1748, d. 15th Mar., 1768, a. 40; w. n. Daniel, Uzal, and Eliphalet Johnson, sons of sist. Abigail, dec.; Jabez Harrison, son of sist. Lydia Sayre, "to have silver handle sword, carbine, and pistols; Jona. Sayre to have lands. Lydia Johnson, "dafter" of sist. Eunice Conger, is named in his will.

Thomas Huntington was a freeman of Conn. in 1657, and was a bro. of Simon and Christopher, sons of that Simon who died on the passage from England to Boston in 1633. Margaret wid. of Simon lived at Roxbury, rem. to Windsor with sec. husb. Tho. Stoughton of Dorchester. He m. Hannah dau. of Jasper Crane; had Samuel and Hannah, and d. aft. 1684. His wid. was sec. wi. of John Ward, sr.

Samuel, heir at law of Thomas, and wi. Sarah, in 1702 sold lands. His w. prov. 1712 n. ch. *Thomas*, *Simon*, and Hannah. *Thomas* had wi. Susanna; both living in 1722. *Simon* d. 17 July 1770, in Morris Co., a. 74. His w. n. bro. Samuel; ch. Samuel,

Eunice Ogden, Phebe Gard, Eliz Person, and Sarah Winter; and g. s. Simon jr. son of John. His bro. d. 7 Sept. 1748, a, 74.

The idle tradition, current in very many families, that three brothers came from England together, is true of the Huntingtons, The name in the line of Thomas is said to be extinct.

THOMAS JOHNSON, was son of Robert who came early to New Haven from Hull, Eng., and in 1546 claimed lands of his dec. bro. John, and d. ab. 1677, leaving sons Thomas, John, William the gr. fath. of Doct. Samuel Johnson, famous in Episcopacy, and Jeremiah. Thomas took the oath of fidelity in 1647; had Joseph b. 1651, John 1654, Eliphalet 1658, Thomas 1664, and Saving, bapt. 1659. He d. 5 Nov. 1694 a. 64; Ellena his wi. 2 Nov. 1694 a. 61. His w. n. ch. JOSEPH, JOHN, THOMAS, and ELIPHALET.

JOSEPH m. Rebecca Pierson; in 1668 he beat the Drum morning and evening for the town; d. 11th Mar., 1733, a. 83; had *Joseph*, and Margaret, wi. Joseph Brown. His wi. dau. of Rev. Ab. Pierson, d. 8th Nov. 1732, a. 78. *Joseph's* w. 1765, n. ch. James, Benjamin, Robert, Phebe Atwood, Experience Governeur; and g. s. Jonathan. Jonathan d. 15th Dec., 1785, a. 36; w. n. sist. Rebecca, and Margaret Moore; neph. John Johnson Sayres, ? niece Margaret Sayres. Benjamin d. 8th Nov., 1801, a. 72; w. n. ch. John, Daniel, William, James, David, Amos, Rachel Lemon, Eliz. Cravat, Hannah Jacobs, Rebecca Cole, and Lydia Thomson.

JOHN; nothing positive known of him; may have rep. in Morris County.

ELIPHALET, Esq., d. 20th Apr., 1718, a. 60; w. n. ch. *Eliphalet*, *Nathaniel*, *John*, *Samuel*, *Timothy*, Deborah, and Phebe; wi. Abigail. His first wi. Deborah, dau. of John Ward, d. aft. 1700. Col. *Eliphalet* d. 13th Nov., 1760, a. 64; w. n. "wife's sist. son Samuel Cocker." *Nathaniel*, Esq., m. Sarah Ogden; d. 6th Apr., 1765, a. 67; had Rev. Stephen, David, Thomas, Martha Ward, and Catharine Banks. Rev. Stephen grad. Yale 1743, m. in 1744 Elizabeth dau. of Wm. Diodati of New Haven; her f. was a gr. son of John Diodati, Prof. Philos. at Geneva, and Commentator on the Bible. Rev. Stephen settled at Lyme 1746; was a distinguished religious and political writer, and did much to advance the cause of freedom in the revolutionary period. He d. 8th Nov., 1786, or 8, a. ab. 63, and in the fortieth year of his ministry. He had Diodati, Nathaniel, William, Stephen, Elizabeth, Sarah Banks wi. John Griswold, Catharine wi. Rev. Rich'd Elliot, Abigail wi. Sam. Leverett; and by sec. wi. had Mary, wi. Rev. Matthew Noyes. David m. Eunice Crane; d. 22d Oct., 1776, a. 56; w. n. ch. Nathaniel, David, Jotham, Jabez, Timothy C., Phebe, wi. Daniel Johnson, and Martha, wi. Aaron Day. Thomas rem. to Hanover;

had Stephen, and Mary. Capt. *John* m. Elizabeth Ogden; d. 4th Oct., 1752, a. 37; w. n. ch. Eliphalet, Uzal, John, David, Abigail, Phebe, Kezia, Comfort, Martha, Sarah, and Elizabeth Crane. Capt. Eliphalet d. 10th May, 1795, a. 68; had Doct. Uzal, Doct. John, Doct. David, Aaron, Daniel, and Eliz. Camfield. Uzal had Theodorus, and Gabriel. John m. sec. wi. Abigail Canfield; had John C., Charles, Ogden, Abby, and Lillis, named for first wi. dec. 19th Oct., 1772, a. 21. Samuel d. 14th Mar., 1777, a. 71; had Jediah, Moses, and a dau., wi. of Joseph Canfield. Moses, w. 1777, n. sist Eliz. Nichols' sons, David, Jediah Johnson, Isaac, Samuel, and Moses; sist. Hannah Crane's ch. Sears, Azariah, and Matthias; sisters Margaret Shipman, Abigail Johnson, Deborah Beach; neph. Isaac Shipman, and Jediah Beach; brs. in l. John Crane and Robert Nichols. Timothy had a dau. who m. Caleb Camp. *Hezekiah* had "land in common with Eliph., Nath., Sam., and John," perhaps was their bro. His wi. 1766, n. ch. Matthew, Joseph, Elizabeth, Phebe, Joanna, and Jemima; and g. s. Samuel.

Thomas m. Sarah Swaine; rem. to Elizabethtown; w. 1732, n. ch. *Ebenezer*, Sarah Canfield, Deborah Smith, and Hannah Keen. *Ebenezer*, Eliz. town, w. 1737, n. ch. Ebenezer, John, Sarah, and Abigail. May have rep. in Morris Co.

John Johnson was bro. of Thomas, and son of Robert of New Haven 1646: in 1654 took oath of fidelity: had Samuel 1653, Hannah 1656, John 1661, and Sarah 1664. In 1679 had a grant of land for one of his sons to build on. In 1680 John, the son, was admitted a Planter, with others "provided they pay the purchase for what they have, as others."

Miscellaneous.—In 1625 John Johnson, jr. had a son under age. John Johnson d. 13 Nov. 1738 a. 59; bur. Orange. In 1750 John and John jr. were at Hanover. Mary, wid. of John d. 21 Sep. 1774 a. 91, in Morris Co. John, her son perhaps, d. 4 May 1776 a. 70, in Morris Co. His w. n. ch. Elisha, Jacob, Gershom, Joseph, Ann, Kezia, Lydia, Abigail, and Sarah dec. John, Hanover 1795; w. n. ch. John, Jonathan, Daniel, Abner, Hannah, and Sarah. These may all be des. of John the son of Robert of New Haven; proof is wanted. Hannah wid. of a. Sam. Johnson, adm. in 1736. She had sec. hus. Aaron Ball.

Robert Kitchell left England 26th Apr. 1639; with Rev. Henry Whitfield and others came to New Haven, it is said in the first ship that ever anchored in its Bay. On shipboard, or upon landing, they drew up and signed a Plantation Covenant, "intending by God's gracious permisson to plant ourselves in New England, and we will,

the Lord assisting, sit down and join ourselves together in one certain plantation." to which all subscribed, June 1639; Robert Kitchell's the first name. He was rep. from Guilford at New Haven in 1650, '56, '61, '62, and '63; was older than most of the other settlers of Guilford; ab. 35 in 1639. They were men of considerable education, several from the Universities. He m. Margaret dau. of Doct. Edw. Sheaffe, of Cranbrook, Kent, Eng. He had SAMUEL, JOANNA, and Sarah who died soon.

SAMUEL m. Eliz. Wakeman at New Haven in 1657; had Sarah 1657, Eliz. 1659, Abigail 1661, Samuel, Mary, and Susanna; by sec. wi., Grace Pierson, had Abraham and Grace. He d. 26 Apr. 1690; w. n. ch. Mary, Grace, Susanna, Abraham, Elizabeth Tompkins, wi. of Seth; Abigail Ward, wi. of John; loving wi. Grace; and br. in l. Abraham Pierson. Mary m. Josiah Ward; Susanna m. Jonathan Baldwin. A division made in 1699 may have been at his widow's death, Abraham's guardian then consenting. Abraham in 1714 had wi. Sarah and sold land in Newark, was Lieutenant in Capt. John Howard's comp. in Hanover 1722; Justice "to keep the Peace" in Hunterdon 1725. He d. Deacon Abraham Kitchell, 2 Dec. 1741 a. 62; Sarah his wi. d. 30 Apr. 1745 a. 66; both bur. at Whippany.

JOANNA m. Jeremiah Peck, a Congregationalist, and apparently the first clergyman at Elizabethtown.

MISCELLANEOUS.—David Kitchell, Hanover, w. 1754 n. ch. Uzal, Stephen, Zenas, and Abigail; and bro. Joseph. Joseph Esq. d. 22 May 1779 a. 69. John d. 9 Jan. 1777 a. 63; w. n. ch. Samuel, Matthew, Joseph, David, Benjamin, Phineas, Bethuel, and Josiah. David, Joseph, John and Samuel who d. 19th Nov. 1732, a. 28; were they not all sons of Deacon Abraham? Abraham, Esq., d. 11th Jan., 1807, a. 71; Capt. Obadiah, Esq., d. Oct., 1798, a. 58; and Aaron, Esq., d. 25th Jan., 1820, a. 76; were these not sons of Joseph? Mary Allis Kitchell, wi. of Paul Leonard, d. 29th Mar., 1762, a. 47; "a lover of true Godliness, a pattern of Patience, meekness, temprance and Charat;" bur. at Parsippany; and Henry, an ensign in 1725 in Hunterdon Co. Were not all of these descendants of Samuel Kitchell, who d. in Newark in 1690?

Deacon RICHARD LAWRENCE, at Branford, 1646; had Bethia, and Esther, bapt. at New Haven, 1651, Eleazer b. 1652, and Sarah 1657. His w. prov. 1691 n. s. in l. Steven Bond, and John Bruen. Sarah w. 1692 n. cous. Esther, and Jos. Brown; Bethia, and Joseph Bond.

FRANCIS LINSLEY, or Lindsley, was bro. of John, jr.,

and son of John, of Guilford, in 1650. In Branford church yard are the grave stones of John, d. 1748, a. 77; John, d. 1787, a. 85; and Ebenezer, d. 1787, a. 76; descendants of John, jr. At Branford Francis had Deborah in 1656, Ruth 1658; he had also JOHN, EBENEZER, BENJAMIN, JOSEPH, and JONATHAN. He gave lands to Benj., Eben., Joseph, and Jonathan, in 1704.

JOHN was put "in peaceable and quiet possession" by his father, of land and meadow in 1699 "by delivering him a coyned piece of silver money called a nine penny bitt, in name of said premises." John, of Hanover, County of Hunterdon, in 1726, sold meadow in Newark. He d. 27th Oct., 1749, a. 82; bur. at Morristown. John, jr., (perhaps a son) was "justice to keep the peace" in Hunterdon, and d. in 1850, a. 56. His w. n. ch Stephen, eldest, Junia, Caleb, John, Levi, Demas, Philip, Phebe, Hannah, and bro. Daniel. Stephen, d. 1750, a. 38; bur. at Madison. Junia, d. 1770, a. 45; w. n. ch. Ephraim, Agur, Junia, Nehemiah; wi. Hannah. Capt. John d. 1784, a. 56; w. n. ch. John, David, Stephen, Silas, Henry, Phebe, Eliza, and Joanna Broadwell.

EBENEZER, d. 1st Nov., 1743, a. 78; bur. Orange, perhaps f. of *Ebenezer*, and *Benjamin*. *Ebenezer*, w. 1784, n. ch. Jedediah, and Nathaniel; g. ch. Aaron Ball, Matthias, Eben, and Mary Dod; Rachel Mun; Sam. Lindsley; and wi. Elenor. *Benjamin*, d. 3d Sept., 1785, a. 70; w. n. ch. John, Sarah, and Eliz. and wi. Dorcas.

JOSEPH, d. 1753, a. 77; bur. at Whippany.

JONATHAN, was of Hanover in 1726, and sold land "below the mountain."

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Elder* Daniel Lindley, d. 1777, a. 77. *Elder* Timothy d. 1785, a. 57. Benjamin, Esq., d. 1811, a. 83, bur. Morristown. Elihu Lindle, 1762, w. n. ch. Jabez, eldest, Elihu, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Kezia.

THOMAS LUDDINGTON, was a son of Wm., who rem. to New Haven from Charlestown, and d. at the East Haven iron works, in 1662. Soon after John Brooks' lots were laid out, he sold all his right and title unto Th. Ludington "his neighbor." In 1692 Ludington sold a part to Th. Brown. Tho. Ludington was of Hanover, in 1721. Th. Ludington and Sarah his wi. sold salt meadow in 1731, perhaps Thos., jun., whose bro. John was the eldest.

ROBERT LYMAN, was a son of Richard, of Hartford,

who was bapt. at High Ongar, in 1580, and came with Eliot in the Lion, bringing 5 ch. with him; Robert, the youngest, b. in 1629, m. Hepzibah Bascom, in 1662. They had Sam. d. bef. manhood, Thankful, Hepzibah, Preserved, Wait, and Experience. Surveys were made for him in 1675, but in 1684, when he sold to Jasper Crane he was of Massachusetts. A hill, on which he died, in Northampton, is still named Robert's hill. John, broth. of Robt., m. Dorcas Plum, of Branford, rem. to Northampton, and had 6 sons and 4 daughters.

Henry Lyon, was at Milford, 1646; m. only dau. of Wm. Bateman, at Fairfield, 1652; was dismissed from Milford to Fairfield church 1664; was in Newark 1667; in Eliz. town with son Thomas in 1673, and in 1696. His w., date 1702, in Newark, n. ch. Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Thomas, dec., John, dec., Nathaniel, dec., Dorcas, and Mary; and wi. Mary.

Samuel, w. 1705, n. ch. Samuel, Henry, Joseph, John, James, Mary, Sarah, and Hannah; and wi. Hannah.

Joseph, w. 1726, n. ch. Joseph, Abigail Crane, s. in l. Nathan Foster, Samuel, and Daniel Sayres.

Benjamin, Esq., w. 1726 n. ch. *Benjamin*, Anne Canfield, and Joanna Pruden; and wi. Bethya. *Beujamin* d. 7th Jan., 1747, a. 53; w. n. ch. Benjamin, Moses, Matthias, Daniel, and Samuel; g. s. Rufus Crane, s. in l. Amos Day. His son Benjamin d. 31 July, 1758, a 39; bur. Eliz. town; w. n. ch. Benjamin, Mary, and Martha.

Ebenezer, d. 31st Mar., 1739, a 69; bur. Elizabethtown.

Thomas, d. 1694; Eliz. his wid. w. 1731, n. ch. *Thomas*, *Isaac*, Elizabeth, Annas Mills, and Penèlope Thompson. *Thomas*, w. 1759 n. ch. Daniel youngest, and s. in l. Samuel Bond. *Isaac* d. 3d Feb.. 1764, a. 72; w. n. ch. John, Eliphalet, Mattaniah, Abigail and Jane; and g. d. Lucy Pierson. Mattaniah d. 4 Feb., 1794, a. 70; bur. Morristown; w. n. ch. John Isaac, Moses, and Aaron; g. d. Mary.

John, d. 1694; had wi. Hannah and 4 ch.

Nathaniel, was living in 1696, when Henry Lyon gave his g. s. John Ward 6 acres, the same home lot sold by Lemuel Ward to Benj. Co; but d. bef. 1702. His ch. were Mary, and Elizabeth. His wid. Mary m. a Potter.

Miscellaneous.—David Lyon, 1742, had wi. Phebe, and broth. Nathaniel, Josiah, Zopher, Jonathan, and Henry; perhaps sons of

Capt. Henry who d. 9th Aug., 1735, a. 53. Of these Zopher d. 1744; wi. Mary adm. David, and Jonathan had no ch. Josiah, w. 1760, n. ch. Abraham eldest, David, Josiah, Ann. Phebe Halsey, Mary, and Elizabeth. Jonathan, w. 1782, n. neph. and niece Phebe Halsey, Lydia Parkhurst, Mary Ogden, Zopher and Henry Lyon, dec'd. in 1773, whose w. n. wi. Hannah; ch. Jonathan, Stephen, Zopher, and Henry; and broth. James Lyon.

Thomas Lyon, 1785, w. n. ch. Elijah, Stephen, Benjamin, Moses, Enos, John, and Sarah; wi. Temperance.

Daniel Lyon, 1796; w. n. ch. Abraham, Joseph, Jacob, David, Daniel, Aaron, Moses, John, Stephen, Crecy, Sarah, Phebe, Joanna, and Anna; wi. Eunice.

THOMAS MORRIS, signed the Plantation Covenant at New Haven, 1639, and appears to have signed the fundamental agreement in Newark, 1667. He had John, Eleazer, Ephraim, Thomas, and Joseph, and d. at New Haven in 1673; possibly Thom. in our record was in the original, John. John, at N. H. had wi. Ann, d. 1664; on 29th Mar., 1666, he m. Eliz. Lampson, wid. of John Lampson, and 16th Dec., 1666, John, son of Mr. John Morris was born, and did not die soon, as has been said, but lived four score years. In 1668, John and Eliz. Morris, "late of New Haven," were guardians of Hopestill Lyne, dau. of John Lyne, the first hus. of Eliz., and she was dau. of Richard Harrison, of West Kirby, in Cheshire. JOHN MORRIS d. ab. 1675; had JOHN and PHILIP.

PHILIP, was one of the three soldiers in 1690, "to be paid their wages for the time they were out," his half bro. Eleazer Lampson being another. Johanna, his wid. adm. in 1694.

Capt. JOHN, "eldest son and heir was satisfied with the disposal his mother made of the estate." He was High Sheriff of Essex Co. in 1700; d. 22d Oct., 1749, a. 83; Sarah his wi. d. 3d Sep., 1739, a. 74. They had *Stephen* and *John*; prob. others. *Stephen* d. in 1781, a. 74. Was he not fath. of John, dec. 21 Nov., 1778, a. 45, whose w. n. ch. Samuel, Zebulon, Sarah, Abigail, Deborah, and Mary; and broth. Ephraim? *John jr.*, 1729, w. n. ch. Samuel, Zebulon, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah; and prob. another. Samuel, w. 1759, n. ch. Mary Sarah, Betty, and "John not 14"; wi. Ellenor. John d. 13 Dec., 1819, a. 65. Zebulon d. in 1746; had property in Philad. and Newark. Daniel, Stephen, and Zebulon were cotemporary, 1742. Daniel at Baskingridge, 1744.

Alexander Munrow, or Monroe, was in Mass. bef. 1651; probably a Scotchman, but not one of the Munrows taken prisoner by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester, 1651; shipped in Nov. to be sold here. Alex. Monrow in 1684 sold "for six pounds, six acres and a half of upland in the great neck, near Beef Point, in the river shot;" made his mark X; then disappears.

Mr. Jeremiah Peck, was son of Deac. Wm. of N. Haven; m. Joanna Kitchell; taught a school in Guilford 1656; afterward at N. Haven "to teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and fit for College;" was preacher at Saybrook from 1661 to 1665; a minister of the Congregational order ordained 1669; in Newark 1670; rem. to Eliz'town; probably minister there till 1678; rem. to Greenwich, Conn., and was the first settled minister there. Margaret, wid. of Robert Kitchell in 1679 made her will, and d. in 1682, at Greenwich. Joannah had 5 ch., and they multiplied.

Ephraim Pennington, was the only son of Ephraim, who in 1643 at New Haven took the oath of fidelity adm. by Gov. Eaton, he having taken it first. At a general court Oct., 1648, he was admitted a member and received the freeman's charge. In 1651, "a little island in the east river was granted him," each settler having at the first "6 acres within the two miles in 3 parts." He d. in 1660, leaving wid. Mary, and Ephraim, b. 1645, and Mary 1646, who m. Jona. Tompkins. Ephraim m. Mary, dau. of John Brocket, a signer of the first covenant at New Haven, and of Wallingford in 1690. In 1673, when the Dutch exacted from the inhabitants the oath of allegiance, Ephraim and ten others were reported absent from "New Worke." He had Ephraim, and Judah; and d. ab. 1694 when Mary his wid. adm.

Ephraim, settled west of the mountain, probably, with the emigrants, his friends and neighbors. Timothy Pennington was at

Mendham in 1749; w. n. ch. Elijah, Jonathan, and Ephraim; wi. Mary, and Joseph Dod, exrs. Ephraim was at court 1741: Elijah in 1758. Jonathan in 1772, in Morris township, had in family five, one above fifty years of age.

JUDAH, with his broth. Ephraim, in 1703 made an agreement concerning the estate of their dec. father. Judah d. bef. 1738; Anna his wi. d. 8 Oct., 1749, a. 57. They had *Experience*, and *Samuel*. *Experience* d. in 1741, a. 16. *Samuel* d. 6 Aug., 1791, a 66; by wi. Mary Sandford, had Judah, William S., Gov. of N. J., Samuel, Aaron, Anna Crane, and Mary Williams.

Rev. ABRAHAM PIERSON, Pearson, or Person, was of Yorkshire; bred at Trinity College, Cambridge; grad. 1632; came to Boston 1640; joined the church 5th Sept: was minister of the church gathered in Lynn, Mass., in 1640 to go and settle at Southampton: from thence in 1647 went to Branford. At Lynn he had Abraham b. 1641; at Southampton, Thomas, John, and Abigail: at Branford, Grace b. 1650, Susanna 1652, Rebecca 1654, Theophilus 1659; he had also Isaac and Mary. He has been called the founder of Newark. He d. 9 Aug., 1678: his w. date 10 Aug. 1671, n. ch. ABRAHAM, THOMAS, THEOPHILUS, and Isaak, dau. Davenport, and Mary, and wi. Abigail. He made his will in sickness, "being firmly perswaded of ye Everlasting Welfare of my Soul's Estate; and my bodye's resurection to Eternal Life by Jesus Christ my dear and Precious redeemer." His grave is not in the highway made through the "small tract allotted for a burial place." Abigail m. John Davenport, jr. Susanna m,, in 1672, Jonathan Ball of Stamford; was his sec. wi. Grace m. Samuel Kitchell, was sec. wi. Rebecca m. Joseph Johnson.

Rev. ABRAHAM, jr., grad. at Harvard, 1668; m. Abigail Clark at Milford; rem. from Newark to Conn., 1692; settled at Killingworth 1694; was Pres. Yale Col. from 1701 until his d., 5th May, 1707. He had Abraham, Sarah, Susanna, Mary, Hannah, Ruth, James, Abigail, and *John*. Rev. *John* grad. Yale, 1711; was minister at Woodbridge, N. J., from 1714 to 1752; then was at Mendham; d. 3 Aug. 1770, a. 81; bur. at Hanover; w. n. ch. Abraham, John, Wyllis, Ann, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Hannah; g. ch. Ruth, only ch. of dau. Abigail Graves, dec.

THOMAS, m. Mary Brown; d. bef. 1684, leaving one son, *Abraham*; perh. more. *Abraham* d. 12 Jan., 1756, a. 80; w. n. ch. Benjamim, Abraham, Isaac, and Mary Plum. Benjamin d. 4 Aug., 1783, a. 82; bur. Morristown; w, n. ch. Aaron, Elijah, Benjamin, and Daniel; g. ch. Kezia, Mary, Sarah and Jemima, ch. of dau. Sarah Cook, dec.; Mary, Catharine, and Ruth, ch. of son John, dec.; Kezia, of son Moses, dec. Benjamin, his son, w. 1789 n. ch. Gabriel, David, Hannah, and Patience. Elijah d. Feb. 1795, a 66; w. n. ch. George, Benjamin, Sarah Crane, Jane Durham, and Phebe Furnam. Isaac m. Sarah Ogden; d. 14 Apr. 1803, a. 85; had John, Uzal, Isaac, and Hannah.

THEOPHILUS, d. 1713; w. n. ch. *Jonathan* and *David*. *David*, w. 1732, n. ch. Theophilus, Mary, and Susanna; wi. Hannah. *Jonathan* m. Joanna Ward; d. 14th Sep. 1772, a. 83; w. n. g. ch. Joanna Pierson; Nathaniel, David, and Joanna, ch. of dau. Rebecca Lyon, dec.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Abraham Pierson, g. s. of Thomas, d. in Morris Co, 1777, a. 70. Isaac in Aug. 1790, a. 53, perh. his son; w. n. ch. Darius, Jacob, John, Abraham, Phebe, Taphena, and Eunice. Timothy, from Newark, parentage unk.; d. in Morris, July 1777, a. 67; w. n. ch. Thomas, Samuel, Phebe, Experience, and Keziah. In 1752 he sold land in Newark, formerly of Thomas; was prob. a g. s. of Thomas.

THOMAS PIERSON, sen., m. at Branford, Mary Harrison, in Nov. 1662; prob. kinsman of Rev. Abraham, as he witnessed his will, 1668, and appraised inventory 1678. His w., 1698, n. ch. SAMUEL, THOMAS, Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth, and Mary; son Sam. Lyon.

SAMUEL, m. Mary Harrison; d. 19th Mar. 1730, a. 67; bur. at Orange, w. n. ch. *Joseph*, *Samuel*, *Daniel*, Caleb, Jemima, Mary, and Hannah. *Joseph* d. 25 Aug., 1759, a. 66; Bethuel, heir at law, adm. *Samuel* d 6 Mar., 1781, a. 82; Sam. jr. in 1751 cotemp. and son perh. *Daniel*, esq., m. Jemima Ogden; d. Oct. 1777, a. 74; w. n. ch. Nathaniel, Jonas, Daniel, Aaron, James, Jemima, Abigail Edo, and Mary Ward.

THOMAS, d. 5 Mar., 1758, a. 80; bur. at Orange, where doubtless are numerous descendants, intelligent and respectable, who know not the names of their grand fathers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Capt. Josiah Pierson d. 10 Apr., 1780, a. 54; w. n. ch. Hannah Dey, and Elizabeth Boyd; wi. Juliana. Samuel Pierson sen. w. 1699, n. ch. Erastus, Jabez, Enos, Jotham dec., Rebecca, and g. ch. Matthew.

SAMUEL PLUM, or Plumbe, was a son of John Plum, of Dorchester, who rem. to Wethersfield bef. Sept. 1636, and in 1637 before Deputies were introduced into Conn. was a

sort of ruler; he was rep. in 1641 and two after years; sold and rem. to Branford bef. 1646 and d. bef. 1648. Samuel had Eliz. in 1650, Mary 1653, SAMUEL 1654, JOHN 1658, Dorothy 1660, Josiah 1662, and Josh or Johan 1665. He d. 13 Jan. 1703, a. 79; w. n. ch. John, Sarah, Mary Harrison, g. ch. Joseph and Dorothy ch. of Sam. and Jemima Ogden, and s. in l. John Medlis.

SAMUEL, had Joseph, Dorothy, and Hannah. Mary wi. of Sam. d. 17th Feb., 1754, a. 50.

JOHN, d. 22d July, 1710, a. 52., w. n. ch. *John*, *Mary*, Sarah, Jane, and Hannah, and wi. Hannah. *John* w. 1784, n. ch. Isaac, Stephen, Mary, Jane Wilson, Phebe, wi. of Capt. Robert Provost, and Joanna McChesney; and g. ch. Hannah dau. Rufus Crane. His wi. Joanna d. 9th Mar. 1760, a 52. They had also Joseph, and a John whose w. 1770, n. ch. Jos. Riggs, Matthias, and Robert; and broth. Isaac and Joseph.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Samuel Plumb, w. 1779, n. ch. Benjamin, and Sarah, and g. ch. Edw. and Mary O. Briant. Robert Plume d. Sept. 26, 1769, a 40. Esther his wi. 10 May, 1763, a 31.

Mary Plum, dau. of Rev. Jona Dickinson, and wid. of John Cooper; w. 1763 n. ch. Eliz. Lum; Wm. and Caleb Cooper, Mary Plum, and Martha Burnet; s. in l. David Burnet.

John Medlis d. 12 Nov. 1755, a 81; w. n. ch. Samuel and Hannah; g. ch. Sarah Canfield and Eliz. Beach. Samuel d. 27 June, 1765, a. 54; w. n. ch. Sarah and Hannah.

THOMAS RICHARDS was a son of Thomas, of Hartford, 1639, and brother of John and Obadiah. His will made 1708, prov. 1715 n. relatives. To his "loving cousin" (nephew) John Richards, son of bro. John, he gave "his homestead and all his lands in Newark," he having no ch. JOHN RICHARDS m. as early as 1686, and had JOHN, THOMAS, and Mary the moth. of David and Jona. Ward, and of John Mun.

JOHN m. Jane Crane; d. 16th Mar. 1748, a. 61; had Moses, *Aaron* and *David*. Rev. *Aaron* grad. Yale 1743; m. Susan Smith from Eng.; was 45 years in the ministry; had 7 ch.; d. 16th May 1793, a 75; bur. at Rahway. *David* m. Edus Crane; w. 1773, Hanover, n. ch. Aaron, Samuel, Thomas, Jonathan, Hannah, Jemima, and Nancy.

THOMAS, "of good repute and credit" d. 1 May 1733, a. 41; w. n. ch. *Thomas*, Daniel, and Nathaniel; broth. John Mun; and wi. Mary. *Thomas* m. Mehetable Crane; w. 1758 n. ch. Thomas, and

Nathaniel. Nathaniel left loyally in the revolution, and his estate was confiscated. Thomas d. 14 Apr. 1788, a. 47; had Sarah wi. George Price; Samuel, who on a journey mysteriously disappeared; and *Deacon* Thomas, who d. 1858, a. 84. For more see "Richard's Genealogy," by Rev. Ab. Morse.

EDWARD RIGGS, an early settler at Derby, was at Milford 1640; had wi. Elizabeth, who had land in addition to home lot" for service on the place by staying the first summer;" had ch. JOSEPH, EDWARD, and Mary wi. of George Day.

JOSEPH m. a Carwither, had sec. w. Hannah Brown; w. 1688, n. ch. John, *Samuel*, Zopher, and Elizabeth; and bro. John Brown; his wid. m. Aaron Thomson. *Samuel* w. 1710 n. Sarah dau., Rebecca wi., and br. in l. Dan. Dod.

EDWARD and wi. Mary sold home lot to John Brown. jr., 8th Apr. 1691; trad. says he had Joseph, Edward, James, Samuel John, Anna Gage, Mary Lindsley, Martha Freeman, Elizabeth Lyon, and Charity.

MISCELLANEOUS.—JOSEPH RIGGS bur. at Orange, d. 11th Sep. 1744, a. 69; trad. fath. of *Gideon*, *Zebulon*, *Joseph*, *Daniel*, Josiah, and Miles. *Gideon* d. 24th Jan. 1786, a 73; bur. Morristown; w. n. ch. Joseph, Gideon, Josiah, and Aaron. *Joseph*, Esq., d. 25th June 1799, a. 79, w. n. ch. Cyrenus, Caleb S., Abigail Crane, Sarah Myer, Prudence Young, Hannah Ward, Jerusha Swan, and Experience Smith. *Daniel*, w. 1786, n. ch. Parmenas, Benjamin, Aruna, Phebe Terril, and Hannah Bruen. *Zebulon* d. 12th Dec. 1780, a 57; bur. Mendham; had Preserve, Elias, Sarah, and Experience. Preserve was fath. Rev. Elias.

Edward, jr., living in 1715, trad. fath. of Thomas, Joseph, and David. John br. of Ed. jr., had Edward, Christopher, John, and Jedediah. James, in Eliz. town 1739; had John, Simeon, Zopher, Prudence Osborn, Eunice Lambert, and Eliz. Pierson.

HUGH ROBERTS, at Gloucester m. 8th Nov. 1649 Mary Calkins; rem. to N. London; had Mary 1652, Samuel 1656, and Mehetable 1658; was a Tanner and located on Hugh Robert's brook in Newark; d. 1670; w. n. ch. SAMUEL, HUGH, and Priscilla Osborn; had also Abiah, in 1703 wi. of Moses Thomson.

HUGH, d. 8 Dec. 1738, a. 71; w. n. ch. *Hugh*, *John*, Samuel, Hannah Smith, Rebecca Tompkins dec., wi. of John Tomkins son of Micah jr.; had also dau Abigail; wi. Martha. *Hugh* m. Abigail Brown; d. 14th Nov. 1776, a. 80; w. n. ch. Moses and Daniel; g. ch. Daniel, Mary, Abigail, Hannah, Phebe, Sarah, and Eunice; had also g. ch. David, Moses, and Aaron, sons of Daniel. Moses d. 13th

Jan. 1804, a 79; w. n. ch. Moses, John, Sears, Eunice, and Sarah. *John* d. May, 1757, a. 46; bur. at Madison; w. n. ch. Joseph, Samuel, Stephen, John, Abigail, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Hannah. Sam. d. 1802, a. 87, in Morris.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Joseph d. 9 Feb. 1766, a. 52; w. n. ch. Jesse, Ichabod, Joseph, William, Samuel, Amos, Phebe, Hannah, and Sarah.

SAMUEL. in 1711 late of Newark dec.; had Samuel, whose w. n. fath. Wood, bro. Christopher Wood, and sist. Mary Lyon: uncle Benj. Bond; and bro. in l. Henry Lyon. The gen. and hist. of N. London, Miss Calkins says Samuel sen. was in Conn. Sam. Roberts, a justice in 1705, and Sam. and wi. Hannah, in 1703 were in Newark.

JOHN ROGERS was at Milford in 1639: church member 1642: d. 1684; if ever in Newark he soon returned to Conn. He had John in 1646, Hannah 1647, Jabez 1649, and Abigail 1655. His w. 1681 n. ch. ELIEZER, JABEZ, and Hannah.

ELIEZER m. wid. Eliz. Ford at Milford in 1663.

JABEZ m. Sarah Ward in 1674, having a license from the Governor; his w. 1702 n. ch. *John*, *Joseph*, James, Jabez, Sarah, and Ruth. *John* w. 1713 n. ch. Nathaniel, Phebe, Elizabeth, and Sarah; and wi. Eliz. Nathaniel, in Morris Co. 1761, w. n. ch. John, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Simeon, Henry, Amos, David, Jabez, Phebe, Sarah, and Agnes; and wi. Jemima.

JOSEPH d. 7 Feb. 1767, a. 88; his wi. Mary d. 18th Jan. 1769, a. 87. They had *David* and *Joseph*. *David* had Joseph who m. Abigail Johnson. *Joseph* had David, William, John, Eliz. Tenbrook, Lydia Crane, and Sally Nichols.

Lieut. SAMUEL ROSE m. Mary Tompkins: he was son of Robert Rose of Wethersfield 1639, who came from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, in 1634 with 8 ch. Sam, then a. 9. Daniel, bro. of Sam. Swaine m. Doreas Rose. Sam. Rose sold his right to a fifty pound purchase in 1694; to Wm. Brant. His w. date 1698 n. cousins Hannah Brant; Sarah, Moses, and Abigail Ball, and Phebe Day; daus. in law Abigail Bunnell, and Hannah Carter.

JONATHAN SARGEANT was son of Jonathan who took fidelity oath at N. Haven, 1644; at Branford in 1646 was church member, and his ch. Jona, Thomas, John, and Hannah were bapt. at N. Haven, 1651. Jonathan, sen.,

d. 1652. This family was extinct in Conn. by John d. at Guilford in 1675, and Thomas at Branford, 1700. JONATHAN SARGENT sen. and jr. witnessed the will of Samuel Rose, proved 1701.

JONATHAN, jr., d. ab. 1732. His wid. Mary m. Col. John Cooper. She d. 26th May 1757, a. 80; w. n. ch. Daniel dec., *John* dec., Thomas, Hannah Day, and Martha Harrison; and g. ch. Hanuah Williams, Doreas Harrison, and Martha Quinby. She had *Jonathan*, also Rev. *John*, of the Stockbridge Indian Mission, was b. 1710; grad. Yale Col. 1729; translated the New Testament into Mohekanews; d. 22d July, 1749; had a son John who after an interval succeeded him in the Mission. Jonathan m. Hannah Nutman. She d. 1743, a. 34. They had Hannah and Sarah. Hannah "a lady of great personal attractions and moral and Christian excellence" m. John Ewing, D. D. Sarah m. Jonathan Baldwin, a grad. of N. J. College, and for some time Steward of Kings, N. Y., and of Nassau Hall, Princeton. Jonathan Sergeant m. sec. wi. Abigail Dickinson. Jona. D. Sergeant was her son. Daniel was living in 1641. Joseph d. 26 Jan. 1797, a. 61. The wives of John Camp, David Sayres, and Sam. Huntington, were of the Sergeant family.

THOMAS STAPLES was of Fairfield in 1649, and is on the list of freemen 1669; did not remain in Newark; had Thomas, John, Mehetable, Mary, Harvey, and a dau. wi. of John Beach. He prosecuted Dep. Gov. Ludlow for defamation in reporting that his wife Mary was a witch. The Court held "that there was no proof that good wife Staples was a witch; ordered Ludlow to pay £10 to the husband for his wife's name, and £5 for his trouble and cost. He d. bef. 1688."

Capt. Samuel Swaine was son of Wm. and broth. of Daniel; came in the Elizabeth and Anne from London, 1635; was at Watertown and Wethersfield; from thence rem. to Branford in 1647 with its founders; was rep. 1663; in 1668 rep. Assemb. E. J. His will, made 1682, gives all to "beloved wi. Joanna." Their ch. were Elizabeth b. 1649, wi. of Josiah Ward; Christiana b. 1659 wi. Nath. Ward; Sarah b. 1669, wi. Thomas Johnson; Abigail, wi. Eleazer Lampson; and Joanna. wi. Jasper Crane. Joanna Crane d. 16 Sept. 1720, a. 69.

MARTIN TICHENOR, or Tichenell, trad. says of France, took oath at N. Haven, Aug. 1644; m. Mary Charles, 1651; had John 1653; Abigail 1655; Daniel 1656; Hannah 1659; and Samuel 1660. His w. 1681 n. ch. JOHN, DANIEL, Samuel, Jonathan a minor, and Abigail; and s. in l. Ensign John Treat.

JOHN m. Hannah Baldwin; w. 1695 n. son *Martin*, a minor. *Martin* d. 1 Feb. 1732, a. 44; w. n. ch. David, John, Martin, and Susanna; br. in l. Moses Ball. David, bur. Orange; d. 5 Aug. 1788, a. 67; w. n. ch. John, Jabez, Zenas, David, Caleb, Mary, Hannah, and Susanna.

DANIEL, w. 1727 n. ch. *Joseph*, *John*, *Daniel*, and Jane Tuttle; wi. Elizabeth. *Joseph*, Morris Co., w. 1761 n. ch. Moses, James, Daniel Joseph and Jane. *John* had John, Ezekiel, and Daniel. John w. 1784 n. ch. Nathan, Joseph, Isaac, Nathaniel, Lydia, and Hannah. Ezekiel w. 1777 n. ch. David, Samuel, Jabez, Elijah, Israel, Esther, and Mary. Daniel w. 1784 n. ch. Josiah, Hannah, Rhoda and Betsey. *Daniel* d. 2 Jan. 1776, a 72; w. 1759 n. ch. Aaron, Daniel, David, Elizabeth, Mary, Unice, Dorcas, Catharine, and Phebe Meeker; wi. Susanna. Susan Beach was another, also Isaac, Gov. of Vermont for several years; and U. S. S.

SAMUEL d. prob. bef. 1697, when John, Daniel and Jonathan had land, in right of their father.

JONATHAN was 78 in 1741; had a son Jonathan.

MICHAEL, or Micah, TOMPKINS rem. from Wethersfield to Milford, 1639, with wi. Mary: had Jonathan and Mary both bapt. 1643, Eliz. 1645, Seth 1649, Rebecca 1653, Abigail 1655, and Micah 1659. At Milford he for a time secreted the Regicides Goffe and Whalley, giving them aid and comfort: his girls not aware that angels were in the basement. He, being "of Newark in the government of N. England," made his will 30th June, 1688; which was proved Dec. 1690: n. ch. Jonathan, Micah, Seth, Mary Rose, and Abigail Dalglish. Eliz. m. Jas. Bishop, N. Haven, 1665. Mary, wid. of Mich., was living 1695. Seth m. Elizabeth Kitchell; d. bef. 1730: had Mary Bruen, prob. others.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Jonathan m. Mary Pennington 12 Apr. 1666, at Milford. In 1702 Jona. sen., and Micah, sen. and jr., were cotemp. In 1731 Joseph and John. John d. bef. 1731; had Oba-

diah and Jacob. In 1743 Samuel and John, sons of Micah, were living. In 1745 Joseph and wi. of Whippany sold land in Newark. In 1765 Aaron, Joseph and Joel, bro. were living. In 1738 John and Obadiah, with consent of Sarah wi. of Obadiah, sold lands in Newark. In 1741 Ichabod quit claimed land sold by Obad. Ichabod, Morris Co., w. 1761 n. ch. Uzal, Isaac, Robert, Nathan, Salome, Phebe and Huldah. Uzal d. 1831, a. 84; bur. Morrist. David w. 1771 n. ch. David Elias, and Abigail. Samuel, a bach. son of Micah, w. 1751 n. cousins James, John, Joseph, David, Mary, and Sarah Smith, Sam. Robards, Hannah Farrand, Joanna Plumb, Mary Harrison, Eunice Baldwin, Lydia, Eunice, Esther, and David Tompkins. Job. w. 1784 n. wi. Eunice; ch. Jonathan minor, Jane and Phebe; and gives to 2d. Pres. Church Newark £50.

Capt. ROBERT TREAT, born in England, son of Richard, and broth of Sarah wi. of Matt Canfield, was with his father at Wethersfield; in 1640 was of Milford and town clerk; m. Jane Tapp there; and was an Assistant of the New Haven Colony 1659. For his "expense with the Indians about purchasing" on Pesayak river in 1666, he had "given him two acres of land in the town plot near the frog pond" and in the choice of lots had the first. In 1672 he returned to N. England, and in 1675 "Major Treat was dismissed from the church of Christ at Newark" to the church at Milford. In Philip's war he was Commander-in-Chief; in 1676 Deputy Governor, and in 1683 Gov. of Conn. He served in that place 15 years; retired from old age, and d. 12th July 1710, a. 88. His w. 1708 n. ch. Samuel, JOHN, MARY, Robert, Hannah, Joseph and Abigail. Hannah m. Rev. Sam. Mather of Windsor; Abigail m. Rev. Samuel Andrews of Milford.

JOHN, esq., m. Sarah Tichenor; was a Justice "to keep the Peace in the County of Essex" under Cornbury; in 1709 was rep. of Essex in the Assembly, when one qualification was 1000 acres, or £500 in personal estate; in 1712 was Pres. Judge in Court; in 1731 was Major Treat. He d. 1 Aug. 1714, a. 65, leaving his estate to dau. Sarah who m. Jonathan Crane, Esq. He had a sec. wi. Mary.

MARY m. Deac. Azariah Crane. She d. in 1704, a. 55. The descendants of Jonathan and Azariah are the representatives of Gov. Treat in N. J.

JOSEPH WALTERS, or Waters, was at New Haven in

1649; a church member 1654; d. ab. 1688. He gave his cousin Jonathan Sayres his estate. Capt. Jona. Sayre d. 20th May 1732, a. 50. Benjamin and Abigail Co., and Caleb Sayres were witnesses to his will in Dec. 1727. His dau. Hannah m. John Ogden, Esq.

LAWRENCE WARD, took oath of fidelity at N. Haven at the organization of the government; rem. to Branford 1646; was bro. of George of Branford, and uncle to John Ward the Dish Turner; was employed by the government of the old Colony to search for the Regicides Whal ley and Goffe at Milford, where it was probably known they were not to be seen. Micah Tompkins having secreted them. He was rep. in 1665 and '6: and in Newark the first Deacon on record. He d. in 1670: no ch.: his sist. Isabel wi. of Joseph Baldwin and moth. of John Catlin adm. by John Catlin and John Ward, her attorneys.

JOHN WARD, sen., or Serg. John Ward, trad. son of Joyce Ward, widow, of Wethersfield: at Branford had John b. 1649, Mary 1654, Nathaniel 1656, Hannah 1658, Elizabeth 1660, Dorcas 1662, Deborah and Phebe. He was rep. 1666, and at Branford many years. His w. 1694, n. ch. JOHN, and NATHANIEL: g. s. John Ward, s. in l. Jabez Rogers, and John Cooper. Mary wi. Sam. Harrison; Hannah wi. Jona. Baldwin; Dorcas wi. Jos. Harrison; Deborah wi. Eliph. Johnson: Sarah wi. J. Rogers: Phebe wi. John Cooper.

JOHN, m. a dau. of Henry Lyon; sec. w. Abigail Kitchell; w. n. ch. John, Jonathan, *David*, and Mary. John was a Lyon. His son Lemuel d. ab. 1754 and wid. Hannah adm. *David* m. Mary Brown; d. 14th Dec. 1768 a. 88; w. n. ch. Moses, Ezekiel, David, s. in l. Nath. Chandler; and dau. Phebe Chandler. David's place in Morris Co. Ezekiel's place in highlands. Moses d. 25th Sept. 1784 a. 56; James son of Moses d. 1846 a. 82. David, Hanover 1783; w. n. ch. Enos, Ichabod, David, Hannah, Polly, Betty, and Sarah; wi. Hannah. Ichabod, Morris Co.; w. 1799, n. ch. Elijah, Moses, David, Damaris, Phebe, and Sarah; wi. Esther.

NATHANIEL m. Christiana Swaine; w. 1732, n. ch. *Nathaniel*, and Phebe Crane; g. ch. James, Elizabeth, Christiana, and De-

borah, ch. of Joseph, dec.; Mary and Phebe Dalglish, and Rachel Canfield, ch. Sarah Dalglish, dec.; Nath., Rebecca, and Joanna Pierson, ch. of Joanna. *Nathaniel* d. 9th Apr. 1783 a. 92; w. n. ch. Abigail, and Mary; g. ch. Nathaniel son of Joseph; Nathaniel son of Nathaniel; and Elizabeth, Jesse, and Abraham Ward.

JOHN WARD, jr., or the Turner, was, says trad., son of George of Branford, and neph. of Deac. Ward; w. 1684, n. ch. JOHN, JOSIAH, and SAMUEL; wi. Sarah, and s. in l, John Gardner. Sarah b. 1651, John 1654, Samuel 1656. Abigail 1658, Josiah 1661; had also NATHANIEL and CALEB.

JOHN, jr., Turner; Benj. Price, Eliz. town, adm. 1690; had son Sam?

SAMUEL; wid. Phebe adm. 1690.

JOSIAH m. Mary Kitchell; w. 1713, n. ch. *Samuel*, Robert, Josiah, *Lawrence*,, and Sarah; sec. wi. America. *Samuel* d. 15th May 1733 a. 52; bur. Orange; had wi. Jemima; ch. Bethuel, Isaac, and Daniel. Bethuel w. 1753, n. ch. Zenas, Rebecca, Esther, and Mary. Isaac d. 15th Nov. 1754 a. 36; bur. Orange. Daniel w. 1755, n. ch. Amos, Samuel, Jemima, and Hannah; wi. Mary; broth. Amos Harrison. *Lawrence* d. 4th Apr. 1793 a. 83; w. 1776, n. ch. Samuel, Jacob, Jonathan, Stephen, and Cornelius.

CALEB, "honest and pious," d. 9th Feb. 1735 a. 66; w. n. ch. Elizabeth, *Caleb*, Timothy, *Theophilus*, Thomas, John, Stephen, Mary Smith, Sarah Sealy, and Hannah Woodruff. *Caleb*, canoe brook, 1746; w. n. ch. Caleb, and Zebadiah, and wi. Hannah. Zebadiah, w. 1784, n. ch. Caleb, Moses, Zebadia, and John; and wi. Sylvia. *Theophilus*, w. 1783, n. ch. Joseph, Caleb, and Timothy Cooper Ward.

NATHANIEL, w. 1732, n. ch. *Nathaniel*, *Abner*, and Eunice Woodruff. His wi. Sarah Harrison d. 26th Oct. 1771 a. 93. *Nathaniel* d. 20th Nov. 1754 a. 42; w. n. ch. Jabez, Abraham, Nathaniel, Sarah, and Mary. *Abner* d. 20th May 1777 a. 62; w. n. ch. Abner, Elliot, and Matthias; and wi. Sarah. Hannah wi. of Abner d. 3d Jan. 1746. Thomas their son d. 29th July 1756 a. 20. Hannah a dau. d. 1746. Hannah sec. w. of Abner d. 4th Apr. 1748. Sarah relict of Abner d. 3d Oct. 1801; bur. at Elizabeth town; a. 92. Matthias d. 13th Apr. 1801 a. 67. Abner d. 20th Oct. 1816 a. 78.

JOSIAH WARD, son of Geo. Ward of Branford and bro. of John the Dish Turner, m. Elizabeth Swaine, traditionally the first on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic. He d. soon, leaving one son, SAMUEL. His wid. m. David Ogden.

Samuel d. 26th Feb. 1759 a. 90; w. n. ch. *Ebenezer*, John dec., Eliz. Hinman, Tamar Munson, Ann Davis, and Jemima Higgins; and g. s. Uzal. He had also *Samuel*, and Josiah. *Samuel* jun. d. 18th Aug. 1742 a. 38; w. n. ch. Uzal, and Jemima. *Ebenezer* d. 5th Nov. 1799 a. 80.

Nathaniel Wheeler m. Esther Botsford 21 June, 1676. He was sec. son of Thomas Wheeler, of Milford, 1639; had bro. John, Ephraim, Joseph, and Thomas. Their fath. had much estate in Derby, and in Milford. He d. 4 Oct. 1726, a. 87, and was bur. in the cemetery of "the Mountain Society;" being there alone, of all those who signed the fundamental agreement, and beyond the jurisdiction of the faithless trustees, who should, but do not, protect the bones of his associates and their successors from insult. His w. n. ch. Nathaniel, Samuel, Hannah Williams, dec.; Elizabeth Ogden, and Esther Williams, dec., and g. s. David Williams.

Capt. Nathaniel d. 13th Mar. 1761, a. 84; bur. in Newark; w. n. ch. *David*, to have half of his Indian right at Parsippany; Nathaniel, Johanna Foster, and Sarah Ross. Sarah to have 1000 acres of "Indian right." *David*, Hanover 1757, w. n, ch. David, John, Mary, Phebe, Rhoda and Sarah. John, w. 1780, n. ch. Charity, Susanna, and Elizabeth. David d. 8 May, 1775, a 27; bur. Whippany.

Samuel d. 1 May 1762, a 84; bur. in Orange; w. n. ch. Mary Ogden, and Sarah Lindsley; and g. ch. Sarah, dau. of Samuel, who d. 1st May, 1759, a. 23.

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES.

Part II.—Later Settlers.

Samuel Alling, Esq., or Allen, was g. s. of Roger Alling, who at the settlement of New Haven 1639 signed the compact; m. Mary Nash, and in 1645 had Samuel, who in Oct. 1667 m. Eliz. Winston. They had Samuel who with 9 bro. and sist, were all living 1709. His w. 1732 n. ch. Samuel, Thomas, Ezekiel, Unice Sergeant, Eliz Curry, and Sarah Dod.

Deacon Samuel m. Abigail Prudden, d. 6 Feb. 1793, a 95; had ch. *John*, *Joseph* and *Prudden*. *John* m. Martha Crane; d. int. 1754; had John, Isaac and Stephen. John m. Abigail Young; had John, Young Stephen, Prudden, Matilda Baldwin, and Abby Ward. He d. 2 Dec. 1795, a 49. Deacon Isaac m. Mary Clizbie; had Isaac, David, and Mary Hayes; by sec. wi., Joanna Congar, had Caroline and Alexander M. Capt. *Joseph* d. 1796 n. ch. Samuel, and Joanna Burnet. *Prudden* rem, to Morris County.

Thomas; wid. Hannah adm. 1750.

Elizabeth m. Thomas Curry, whose w. 1732 n. ch. Samuel, John, Joseph, Israel, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Eunice. Samuel Curry w. 1786 n. ch. Israel, Thomas, David, Samuel and Johanna; br. in l. Nathaniel Canfield; uncle Timothy Crane.

John Baldwin, who d. 20 Jan, 1773, a 90, bur. Conn. Farms, was son of Jonathan of Milford, who "entered in covenant of Marriage" 2 Nov. 1677 with Hannah dau. John Ward, Sen. Their g. f. left lands in Newark to Jonathan, Daniel, Joshua, Joseph and John. The two latter took possession by agreement in 1716. Benjamin was their uncle. Their mother d. at Milford 1693. The will of John, dated 1764, n. ch. Ezekiel, Enos, Nathan, Phebe, Mary, Jemima; wi. living butnot named; g. ch. Rebecca, and Lydia Osborn.

Ezekiel had Benjamin and others.

Nathan d. 1810, a 89; was fath. Capt. Thomas d. 28 Oct. 1821, a. near 75. Thomas was fath. of Sheriff Jos. T. and others.

Joseph, son of Jona. of Milford d. 20th Sept. 1776 a. 92; trad. says m. a Bruen. They had Eleazer, Amos, Moses, Joshua, Caleb, Phineas, Rebecca Campbell. Sarah Wolcot, and Hannah Johnson.

Eleazer, w. 1779; no ch., n. broth. and sist.

Deacon Amos m. Mary Lyon; d. 25th Feb. 1805 a. 85; bur. Orange; had Lewis, Sarah Ward, and a dau. wi. Jos. Canfield.

Joshua m. Prudence Lyon; d. 7th May 1767 a. 57; had Zenas, Josiah, Rebecca Roberts, Mary Ball, and Jemima.

Caleb "in Derby, Conn. sick" 1758; w. n. ch. Jonathan, Noah, and Eleazer.

Moses had Joseph, Caleb, Moses, and Hannah Harrison.

Phineas d. 6th Mar. 1803 a. 77; w. n. ch. John, Enos, Joshua, Eleazer, and Rachel Jones; wi. Hannah.

Rebecca m. Daniel Matthews; had Daniel and William; by sec. husb. John Campbell had Caleb, Phineas, Lucy and Rebecca Pierson, and Esther wi. of Moses Smith, killed in rev. war, fath. of Moses, late Sheriff of Essex.

Zopher Beach, or Beech, was son of Thomas who took oath of fidelity at New Haven 1654, and there m Sarah dau. Deac. Richard Platt of Milford and had Sarah 1654; at M. had John 1655, Mary 1657, Samuel 1660, and Zopher b. 27th May 1662. Richard, br. of Thomas 1639, was a signer of the first compact. He was fath. of Azariah and others; rem. to N. London 1667; perhaps subsequently to Elizabethtown. Zopher was in Newark 1685; called "well beloved brother" by Sam. and Sarah Lyon 1687; Martha Beach wid. 1716 probably his; also sons Epenetus, Josiah, Samuel, and Zopher.

Epenetus d. 14th June 1750 a. 53; w. n. ch. Ezekiel, *Joseph*, *Elisha*, *Epenetus*, Jabez, Hannah, Phebe, *Rachel*, Sarah, Tabitha, and Mary Low. *Joseph* m. Eunice Baldwin; had Abner, Eunice, Rachel, and Matthias wh. all d. minors; Col. Nathaniel, Joseph, Samuel, Elias, Mary, and Sarah. He d. 17th Feb. 1765 a. 45; bur. Mendham. *Elisha* d. Feb. 1815 a. 82; at Mendham. Rachel m. Elijah Crane. *Epenetus* d. 1777 a. 38; Morris Co.

Josiah m. Annas Day; d. 9th Feb. 1772 a. 77; had *Ephraim*, *Thomas*, *Zopher*, *Josiah*, *Daniel*, *Paul*, *James*, *Charles*, *Mary*, *Phebe*, *Sarah*, *Rhoda*, and *Hannah*. *Ephraim* m. Deborah Johnson;

settled at Hanover; had Samuel 1751, Sarah 1753, Jedidiah 1755, Josiah 1757, shot near Scotch Plains in battle 26th June 1777, Charles 1759, and 3 dau. He d. 17th Sept. 1768 a. 40. *Thomas* m. Martha Board, in Orange Co. N. Y. no ch. *Zopher* m. Eliz. More; settled in Bergen Co.; had 3 sons and 4 dau. *Josiah* had Ephraim, Hannah Ross, Esther Smith, Cath. McPherson; and by sec. wi. wid. of Josiah Ward had Josiah, Rhoda, and Sarah. *Daniel* m. Joanna Pierson; d. 1824 a. 81; bur. at Caldwell. *Paul*, *Charles*, and *James*, d. unm. *Mary* m. Ebenezer Foster, and after the war loyally rem. to the dominions of the good King George. *Phebe* m. Joseph Board; *Sarah* m. Jonas Crane, who was mortally wounded near Fort Delancy, the enemy's post on Newark Bay, and d. 4th Apr. 1782 a. 35. *Rhoda* m. Nathaniel Baldwin; *Hannah* m. Jotham Johnson.

Samuel d. 30th Aug. 1753 a. 55; w. n. ch. David, Waldron, John, Samuel, Martha, and Hannah. Sarah his wid. d. 3d Oct. 1790; bur. Conn. Farms, as was David, d. 1759 a. 35; w. n. ch. William, Junia, Phebe, and Hannah; and wi. Susanna.

Zopher m. Jane Davis? had Zopher, Israel, Abby wh. m. James Aiken, Sarah, and Martha.

Miscellaneous.—Noah Beach d. 20th July 1780 a. 76; bur Hanover; w. n. ch. Enoch, Stephen, Nathaniel; g. s. Syrenus, and Aaron. Stephen, w. Hanover 1791 n. ch. Noah, Phinehas, Peter, Sarah, Hannah and Jemima. Isaac d. 25th May 1831 a. 88; Daniel 15th July 1844 a. 72; both bur. Parsippany; Benjamin Esq. d. 1827 a. 82; bur. Rockaway; perhaps descend. of Richard. Peter Beach, 1733 apprais. inv. Esther Wheeler, perhaps son of Zopher. John d. 5th July 1754 a. 27; no trace of descent.

Israel Canfield, was a juror in Newark in 1715. He was b. at Milford 24th Mar. 1684; a son of Thomas b. 1654; and g. s. of Thomas who was a bro. of Matthew Campfield, it is said. He d. 19th May 1744 a. 60; w. n. ch. eldest Thomas, David, Ephraim, Israel, Abraham, Phebe Bruen, Abigail Beach, Hannah Ward, and Sarah.

Sarah, m. Joseph Hedden, Esq., of revolutionary fame, the f. in l. of Gen. J. N. Cumming. Thomas, Esq., m. Eliz. Baldwin; had Nathaniel, Joseph, David, Phebe Sayres, Abby Johnson, and Eliz. Congar. David, d. 1756. Ephraim, d. 1759, a soldier; and Sarah, his wid., adm. Abraham, d. 29th July 1789, in Morris Co. a. 57; w. n. ch. Isaac, Jacob, David, Abner, Phebe, Anna, Mary, Hannah, and Sarah, wi. of Clement Wood.

Benjamin Coe, was in Newark bef. 1732; came with wid. mother from L. I. She m. a Wheeler. He d. 21st Dec. 1788 a. 86; w. n. ch. Benjamin; Mary Roberts, wi. of Moses; Sarah Tuttle, wi. of David; Eunice Baldwin,

wi. of Joseph; and Abigail Tiichenor, wi. of Daniel. Abigail, wi. d. 4th Dec. 1761, a. 59; Rachel, sec. wi. d. 12th Aug. 1779 a. 70.

JOHN CONDIT, Conduit, or Cundit. in Newark, 1690; purchased on the Mill Brook Plain 19 acres of Deac. Lawrence; and of the unfortunate Richard, who was "clothed with a good leathern suit," 8 acres adjacent, "for 13 month's board and 50 shillings, equivalent to money, already paid." His w. prov. 1713, n. ch. PETER, and JOHN, a minor; friend, and bro. Ben. Lyon, and Mat. Williams; and wi. Deborah; and gives his g. ch. "each a bible."

PETER, m. Mary Harrison; w. 1713, n. ch. *Samuel*, *Peter*, John, Nathaniel, Philip, Isaac, and Mary, br. in l. Sam. Harrison. *Samuel*, d. 18th July 1777 a. 81; w. n. ch. Daniel, Samuel, dec., David, Jonathan, and Martha Williams. Daniel, d. 11th Nov. 1783, a. 61; w. n. ch. Ira, Joel, Amos, Samuel, Eunice, and Mary; g. s. Ira Harrison; wi. Ruth. Samuel, d. 18th Nov. 1776 a. 47; m. Martha Carter. They had Daniel, and Doct. John, Rep. and Senator in Congress, 30 years in succession. Col. David, d. 24th Apr. 1777 a. 43. These all at Orange. *Peter*, at Morristown, d. 10th July 1768 a. 69; w. n. ch. Ebenezer, Joseph, Nathaniel, Peter, and Silas. Col. Ebenezer, d. 3d Apr. 1777 a. 41; w. n. ch. Silas, Byram, Lewis, Abigail, and Phebe; wi. Huldah. Joseph, d. Aug. 1776 a. 48; w. n. ch. Zenas, Rebecca, and Jemima. Nathaniel, d. 10th Mar. 1781, a. 57; had Benjamin; both bur. Sucasunna. *Philip*, d. 20th Dec. 1801 a. 93; bur. Morristown.

JOHN, the minor son, with his parents, and Peter, and Mary, were prob. bur. in Newark. It is said he had no ch.

MISCELLANEOUS.—John, w. 1780 n. ch. Matthew, Ruth, Jemima, and Mary. Timothy d. 9th Sept. 1791 a. 55; w. n. ch. Moses, Benjamin, Stephen, Phebe, Betsey, and Polly. Peter, bro. of Timothy, d. 21st Feb. 1770 a. 39; w. n. sist. Mary Personette, Sarah Harrison, Susanna Ward, uncle Isaac, br. in l. John Dod.

JOHN CONGER, an orig. settler at Woodbridge 1670, sold meadow and "he did deliver a turf and twig of the same declaring that he del'd that part in relation to the whole." JOHN, Woodbridge 1710; a son perhaps, w. n. ch. BENJAMIN, JOB, JOSEPH, JOHN, JONATHAN, and Gershom; wi. Sarah.

BENJAMIN, Morris Co.; w. 1762, n. ch. Daniel, Enoch, Elizabeth

and Lydia; g. ch. Jonas, Benjamin, Zipporah, and Abigail, ch. of Daniel; Sarah, and Martha, ch. of Simeon and Abigail Goble; Lydia, of Benjamin and Elizabeth Goble; wi. Experience.

Job, Rahway; w. 1758, n. ch. Job, Enoch, Moses, Esther, Bathia, Ruth Price, Sarah Codington, and Eliz. Heard; wi. Keziah.

John, Hanover; w. 1768, n. ch. Joseph, John, Stephen, Zenas, Thomas, David, James, Sarah, and Phebe; w. Hannah.

Jonathan, d. 8th May, 1733, a. 50; had Samuel, Mary, and perhaps Josiah; all cotemporaries? Samuel m. Joanna Crane; d. 14th Dec. 1752 a. 37; had David, Jonathan, Stephen and Samuel. Mary m. Nehemiah Baldwin.

Miscellaneous.—David Conger, one of 3 bros., from Eng.? m. Dr. Designy's dau. and had David. David was of Elizabethtown 1739; m. Dorcas Oliver; Dorcas wid. adm. 1747; they had David who m. Rachel Wilson, and had John.

Daniel Dod, in Newark in 1668; was bapt. at New Haven 1st June 1651 with sist. Hannah, and Mary; all ch. of Daniel Dod of Branford 1644, who d. in 1666; 9 years aft. wi. Mary. He m. Phebe Brown, b. at Milford 1660; perhaps sec. wi. He had John, Stephen, Daniel, and Dorcas.

John had Eleazer, John, David, Abigail, Mary, Phebe, and Elizabeth.

Stephen had Nathaniel, Silas, Stephen, Joshua, and Dorcas.

Daniel m. Sarah Alling; w. 1766, n. ch. Thomas, Amos, Isaac, Joseph, Caleb, Eunice Baldwin, and Sarah Freeman.

Ebenezer Dod was son of Daniel of Branford; b. 1651; in 1673, being of age, had the Seaman's lot granted him; soon disappears.

Samuel Dod, son of Dan. of Branford, was b. 1657; in 1678 was admitted a planter; his w. prov. 1714; n. ch. Samuel, Jonathan, Mary, Martha, Rebecca, Susanna, and Hannah; wi. Martha. He was a Lieutenant in 1721, and a committee man on the town's mines, in the mining epidemic.

Daniel Dod, in Newark 1707; was son of Stephen and g. s. of Dan. of Branford; m. Eliz. Riggs; had Stephen, John, and Timothy.

Stephen, m. Deborah, dau. of Tho. Brown; rem. to Mendham; had Lebbeus, Thaddeus, Daniel, Parmenas, Ucal, Betsy Cook

Kezia Sanders, Deborah Brown, Abigail Wright, Sarah, and Hannah.

JOHN, w. 1768, n. ch. Adonijah, Nehoda, Abel, Matthew, James, Jemima, and Elizabeth; wi. Jemima; bro. in l. Amos Harrison.

For the Dod Tree, and its goodly fruit, see Rev. S. Dod's Fam. Rec. of Dan. Dod; revis. and enlarg. by Dod and Burnet, 1864.

PATRICK FALCONER, who "suffered much for Christ and did not faint," m. Hannah dau. of dep. gov. Jones of New Haven; d. 27th Jan. 1692 a. 33; said to have been a preacher in Newark? w. says merchant; n. broth. James Falconer, John Jones, and hon. fath. Wm. Jones. Scott's Model, p. 196, has letter from P. Falconer, Elizabeth Town, 1684, "not a country for idle people."

SAMUEL FARRAND, Esq., from Milford, s. in l. of Joseph Wheeler, purch. of John Medlis in 1711 half of house lot of Sam. Plum for 85 pound current money of New York; was g. s. of Nathaniel of Milford 1645, (the only Farrand in Savage's invaluable thesaurus,) and broth. of Nath. b. 15th May 1679, and Daniel b. 2d July 1683, sons of Nath. jun. of Milford. He d. 16th Sept. 1750 a. 69 y. 6 mo.: w. n. ch. DANIEL, SAMUEL, EBENEZER, NATHANIEL, Joseph, Sarah, Phebe, and Elizabeth.

Doct. DANIEL d. 7th Mar. 1764 a. 38; his wid. Margaret m Elijah Hedden.

SAMUEL d. 1760 or 63.

EBENEZER d. 22d Jan. 1777 a. 70; Ebenezer 21st July 1807 a. 73, and Samuel 15th Sept. 1788 a. 31; bur. Parsippany; son, and g. ch. of Sam. Esq. apparently.

NATHANIEL; in 1753 Assessor; in 1779 Collector in Newark; had wi. Mary; ch. Wm. and Phebe; prob. others.

JOSEPH d. 8th Aug. 1760 a. 41; w. n. ch. *Stephen*, James, Enos, and br. Daniel's ch. Hannah, Margaret, and Lydia. *Stephen* d. 5th May 1821 a. 71; Sarah, relict of Joseph 3d Jan. 1813 a. 97; both bur. Bloomfield. Moses d. 19th Sept. 1805 a. 77; bro. of Doct. Daniel.

JOHN GARDNER was admitted a planter 1677; m. Abigail Ward b. in 1665, bef. 1685; in 1694 to search on board vessels for lumber, exportation prohibited; Sheriff of Essex 1695; sold meadow to Mat. Williams in 1710

"free from all rates, rents, and taxes, from the beginning of the world" and "clear from quit rent forever;" in 1711 "in consideration of valuable affection and fatherly love" gave part of "land at the mountain" to Thomas. His w. 1720, n. ch. Gershom, Thomas, and Sarah; wi. Hannah. Abigail d. after 1706.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Henry Gardner d. 22d Nov. 1796 a. 72: was in Morris Co. bef. 1769; w. n. ch. Daniel, John, Silas, Rachel, Abigail, Ruth Davis, Catharine Coe, and Esther Allen. Thomas Gardner, Springfield 1792; w. n. ch. Elijah, Benjamin, Aaron, William, Thomas, Moses, Samuel, and Nath. Bonnel. David, an adult in Morris Co. in 1777, conject. of Henry and Gershom. Thomas, Samuel, Benjamin, John, and Thomas, jun., were cotemp. 1744.

THOMAS HAYES, of Milford, 1645; perhaps son or broth. of Nathaniel of Norwalk who in 1672 had 7 ch. In 1664 "it was propounded to the town by Major Treat, Elder Buckingham, Lieut. Fowler, and Thomas Hayes, to build a fulling-mill and saw-mill at Milford." Sergeant Thomas Hayes and Eliz. Peck, dau. of Joseph Peck, were m. 29th Oct. 1677, by Major Treat. They had ROBERT at Milford 30th Sept. 1679; came to Newark ab. 1692; had sec. wi. dau. of Robert Denison; and ch. THOMAS, and JOSEPH.

ROBERT, w. 1759; n. wi. Hannah, sist. Elizabeth Freeman and Hannah Hayes. Tradit. says he gave his homestead, corner of Hlll and Broad st. to Presb. Church. He d. 28th Oct. 1759 a. 82, says g. st.

THOMAS, d. 16th Sept, 1749 a. 56; had *Thomas*, and *Daniel*. *Thomas* w. prov. 1777, n. ch. John, Hannah, and Elizabeth; sist. Dorcas Brown. Hannah m. Elias, and Elizabeth m. Henry Osborn. Sarah wid. of Thomas m. Simeon Riggs, and his w. 1789 n. Thomas Hayes his wi. son. Thomas d. 17th Dec. 1814 a. 37; Sarah Riggs d. 59th July 1822 a. 82; both bur. Bloomfield. *Daniel* d. ab. 1775; br. Thomas heir at law.

JOSEPH m. Elizabeth Day; w. 1777; n. ch. *Samuel*, *David*, Joseph, dec., and *Martha*. Major *Samuel*, a true whig, vigilant and active in the times that tried men's souls, m. Sarah Bruen; had Bruen, Phebe Pierson, Hannah Congar, Sarah Pennington, and Doct. Samuel; d. 2d June 1811 a. 83; wi. Sarah 3d June 1803 a. 71. *David* m. Mary Crane; had Robert, David, Joseph, Mary Combs, Abigail Pike, Lydia Drake, Elizabeth Congar, and Rachel. He d.

28th Jan. 1811 a. 79; wi. Mary d. 18th Dec. 1817 a. 82. *Martha* m. John Ward; no ch.

EDWARD HEDDEN m. Jane Jones. She d. 23d Feb. 1773 a. 105. In 1732 John, and JOSEPH Hedden sold to Sam. Freeman, jr., for 36 pounds, 20 acres "next Freeman's land by the mountain;" Oliver, and ELEAZER Hedden, witnesses; all perhaps sons of Jane.

JOSEPH, d. 3d Nov. 1798 a. 96, having had 13 ch., 176 g. ch., 106 g. g. ch., and 3 g. g. gr. ch. His w. n. ch. *Ebenezer*, David, Elijah, Job, Simon, Martha Colman, Phebe Saffron, Rebecca Ball, Eliz. Roberts, *Jonathan*, dec., and *Joseph*, dec. *Ebenezer*, w. 1783, n. ch. Obad., Jedidiah, dec., Sarah, Johanna, and Phebe. *Joseph*, jr., Esq., m. Sarah Canfield; was one of the Com. for the sale of forfeited estates of loyalists, and d. 27th Sept. 1780 a. 52, "a victim to British cruelty." His w. n. ch. William, Moses, Israel, James, Isaac, and Sarah, subseq. wi. of John N. Cumming. *Jonathan*, had Caleb, Daniel, Abiel, Jotham, Mary Peck, Rebecca Baldwin, and Deborah.

ELEAZER, w. 1770; n. ch. Eleazer, Edward, Nehemiah, Keziah, Ruth, Mary Higbe, and Phebe Jones.

Thomas
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ELEAZER LAMPSON was son of ~~John~~ of New Haven, and came with his moth. Eliz. Morris. He m. Abigail Swaine; had corner of Broad and Market st. and in 1701 sold to John Clark "a small piece, half an acre English measure, all ye front of ye lot," Eliz. Ogden on the north side. Daniel and Thomas Lamson were at Orange 1743 and 1748. Eleazer, d. 1789 a. 69: Moses, 1798 a. 40; both bur. Rockaway.

THOMAS LONGWORTH, and Christopher Young, both of Southold, L. I., in 1686, transac. bus. with Henry Lyon, merchant, of Elizabethtown. Longworth may have been ances. of Thomas, who was in Newark bef. 1717, and d. 4th Sept. 1748, a. 56; w. n. ch. THOMAS, John, Samuel; DAVID, ISAAC, and Martha; wi. Dorcas.

THOMAS, Esq., m. a Rogers; sec. wi. Mary Bruen. He d. 23d July 1790 a. 72; was f. of David, pub. N. Y. Directory; and of Thomas, f. of Nicholas, of Ohio.

DAVID, d. ab. 1761; Isaac adm.

ISAAC, had wi. Sarah, d. 19th Jan. 1754 a. 23; sec. wi. was wid. of David Ogden, Esq. He was County Collector 1772-6; in '72

paid John Pierson £3 for a Wolf's Head per order of John Ogden, Esq;" in '76 paid Tho. Longworth for Clerk to this Board for the year £1." His w. 1790; n. wi. Catharine; g. s. David Johnson.

SAMUEL NESBIT, son of the exile from Scotland, m. Abigail Harrison; d. 12th Mar. 1732 a. 36; w. n. ch. JAMES, SAMUEL, JOHN, and Abigail; br. in l. Sam. Harrison.

JAMES, had wi. Phebe, bef. 1749; they had Jonas, and Abigail; both d. young; and perhaps others.

SAMUEL, had wi. Mary, bef. 1761; they had David d. 1793 a. 23; perhaps others.

JOHN d. 13th Dec. 1812 a. 87; had wi. Elenor; they had Sam. d. Sept. 1788 a. 28; perhaps also James d. 24th Dec. 1811 a. 45, and Joseph d. 30th Nov. 1812 a. 41.

Mary wi. of Sam. d. 19th Sept. 1797 a. 59, moth. of Nathaniel, John, and Daniel, all d. bef. 1782; and perh. of Sam. d. 1819 a. 51.

HUMPHREY NICHOLS was from "the land of steady habits;" in Newark in 1738, he was paid 10 sh. 6 d. "for making the gallows and setting it up;" he was engaged in erecting Trinity church; also in the new kitchen adjoining the Court House, and for "doing the same" had 54 pounds, in 1753. His w. 1765, n. ch. Robert, Moses, Lewis, Isaac, Sarah, and Abigail.

Capt. ROBERT, m. Elizabeth Johnson. They had David, Jediah, J., Isaac, Samuel, Moses, Aaron, Abby, wi. C. S. Ward, and Sally, wi. J. Vanderpool. He d. 13th Nov. 1814 a. 86.

JAMES NUTMAN, Esq., from Edinburgh, m. sec. w. Sarah Prudden; d. 8th Mar. 1739 a. 77; w. n. ch. JOHN, SAMUEL, JAMES, ISAAC, EPHRAIM, Abigail, Mary Williams, and Hannah Sergeant; Samuel of Hunterdon.

Rev. JOHN, m. Mehetable Mitchell; was minister in Morris Co., d. Sept. 1751 a. 48; w. n. Nathaniel, James, Benjamin, and Sarah ch. of sist. Mary; Phebe, of sist. Abigail Tuttle; Rachel, of sist. Rachel Eagles, dec.; John, Phebe, and Isaac, of Isaac, dec.; Jonathan Dod, Hannah, and Sarah, of Hannah, dec.; and gives £10 to Hanover Church.

SAMUEL, d. 6th Apr. 1781 a. 73; no ch. had neph. Sam.

Capt. JAMES, m. Eliz, Ogden; d. 5th Apr. 1785 a. 69; had James, and Sarah; by sec. wi. Lydia Rogers, wid. of a Crane, had Eliz., Lydia, and Isaac; had also g. s. Samuel.

ISAAC, m. Joanna Baldwin; rem. to Eliz. town; d. bef. 1760

had John, Phebe, and Sarah. John m Tryphenia Baldwin: had Aaron, Ebenezer B. and Oliver.

Ephraim d. 1751 a. 30, in Morris Co.; no ch.

David Ogden, was from Eliz'town ab. 1676, broth. it is believed of John, jr., Jonathan, and Joseph; and son of John who was at Stamford, 1641, and agreed next year with Gov. Kieft, of N. Amsterdam, to build a stone church: in 1644 was at Hempstead: in 1656 at Southampton; named in Conn. charter 1662; purchaser of Eliz'town 1664; and rep. in Assembly 1668. He m. Eliz. wid. of Josiah Ward: w. Dec. 1691: n. ch. David eldest, John, Josiah, and Swaine.

Capt. David d. 1st July 1734 a. 56; w. n. ch. *John*, *David*, *Uzal*, Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, and *Martha*; s. in l. Nath. and John Johnson, and Joseph Tuttle. *John*, Esq., m. Hannah Sayre; d. 14th Feb. 1795 a. 87; had Capt. John, Aaron, Hannah Caldwell, wi. of Rev. James; and others. *David*, Esq., m. Catharine dau. of Col. Josiah; d. 28th Jan. 1750 a 40; had David, Caleb, Abigail, Catharine, James, and Jacob. Isaac Longworth m. his wid. *Uzal*, Esq., High Sheriff in 1763, "a gentleman of undissembled goodness and universally esteemed," d. 25th July 1780; had Rev. Uzal, Moses, Charles, and Elizabeth wi. Robert Johnston. *Martha* m. Caleb Sayres; had David, Caleb, Jonathan, Uzal, and Ichabod Sayres; and was sec. wi. of Tho. Eagles.

John, w. Dec. 1732; n. ch. Thomas, Isaac, Hannah, Phebe, *Jemima*, *Eliz.* and *Sarah*. *Jemima* m. Dan. Pierson, Esq.; *Sarah* m. Isaac Pierson; *Eliz.* m. James Nutman, and one m. a Williams.

Col. Josiah had wi. "Cattern" in 1705; was rep. in Assembly, 1716 and 1721; d. 17th May 1763 a. 84. w. n. ch. *David*, *Jacob*, Josiah, *Mary*, and Catharine Longworth; g. ch. John, and Henry, sons of Josiah; Sarah, Catharine, Josiah, Jacob, David, and Joseph Banks, ch. of Mary; g. g. son Josiah Ogden Banks, son of James, jr., dec.; and wi. Mary. Hon. *David*, grad. Yale 1728, Judge Sup. Court, and in the revolution a distinguished loyalist, d. 1800 a. 93; had Isaac, a lawyer, who m. Mary dec. 1772 a. 26, dau. of Rev. Isaac Browne, and in sympathy with the Judge, in 1776 left; Abraham also of the bar; and Col. Samuel, f. of David B. Ogden, Doct. *Jacob* was a distinguished physician, and settled in Jamaica, L. I. *Mary* m. James Banks; d. 18th Aug. 1751 a. 40.

Swaine, d. 20th Apr. 1755 a. 68. Capt. Abraham d. 11th May 1790 a. 67; w. n. ch. Abraham, Eleazer, and Lydia Baldwin; g. ch. Abraham and Rachel Baldwin, and Moses Osborn; s. in l. Josiah Baldwin. David d. 19th Oct. 1751 a. 38; all bur. in Orange. John, d. 1797 a. 60; bur. Caldwell; perh. all sons of Swaine.

Benjamin Parkhurst, of Elizabethtown, perh. son

of Benj., one of the Associates, in his w. 1721, n. ch. BENJAMIN, SAMUEL, John, Martha, Mary, and Hannah; wi. Mary.

BENJAMIN, had Jeniah, d. inf., and 7 daus.; s. in l. David James, Moses Beach, John Kitchell, and a Muchmore; perh. others. Benj. in Sussex ab. 1800; par. unk.

SAMUEL m. Esther Baldwin, bur. on the day bef. the Brit. army ent. town, 1776. They had *Stephen*, *Caleb*, *David*, *Samuel*, and inf. dau. d. 1751. *Stephen* rem. to Springfield; had Samuel, d. 19th Sept. 1831 a. 63; wh. s. Steph. d. 6th Nov. 1813 a. 22; and Abraham, f. of Charles, and Jonathan. CALEB m. Lydia Lyon; she d. 15th Aug. 1785 a. 40; had Jabez, Henry L., Hannah Wilson, Esther Clark, Lydia, Nehemiah, Caleb, and Abby Lyon. He d. 7th Feb. 1817 a. 73; had sec. wi. wid. Eunice Brown. *David* d. Oct. 1778; had John, Samuel, David, and Mary Woodruff, wi. of Abner. Rev. *Samuel*, grad. Princeton, d. and bur. at Blooming Grove, young; had Nathaniel, and Mary. SAMUEL d. 1783.

JOSEPH PECK m. Lydia Ball; was son of Henry of N. Haven who m. Sarah, dau. of Roger Alling; b. 9th Oct. 1675; d. 9th Jan. 1746 a. 71; the grave stone proving the genealogy. They had JOSEPH, TIMOTHY, and Sarah.

Deacon JOSEPH d. 12th July 1772 a. 70; m. Jemima Lindsley; w. n. ch. *John*, David, Abigail Jones, Ruth Dod, Eliz. Wright, and g. ch. David, son of Jesse, dec. *John*, Esq., w. 1782; n. ch. Jared, Aaron, John, Stephen, Rhoda, and Elizabeth.

TIMOTHY d. 30th Oct. 1797 a. 88: bur. Morristown; w. n. ch. *Nathaniel*, Sarah Beach, Lydia Hathaway, Phebe Goble, and Abigail Gardner. *Nathaniel* d. 30th Mar. 1782 a. 39; had Phebe, Hannah, Rachel, Mary, Tirza, Lydia, and Sarah.

SAMUEL POTTER, from Wallingford, was son of John, of New Haven, and bapt. 1641; m. Anna only dau. of Wm. Russell 1670; was admitted a planter in 1678; had a Survey and Patent 1679; was one of the 3 soldiers in 1601; d. ab. 1696. Deacon Samuel Potter d. 5th Feb. 1756 a. 84; possib. his son; was buried on the green by the church at Conn. Farms. Sam, son of John Potter and neph. of Samuel, was b. 1675; deac. Sam. 1671. Justice Potter, at Court from 1725 to 1737, and deac. Sam. perh. the same?

Rev. JOHN PRUDDEN, was a son of Rev. Peter, from Yorkshire, who came to Boston with Davenport, and at

N. Haven gathered the Milford church over which he was settled in 1650. Rev. John grad. Harvard 1668; was settled at Jamaica, L. I., 1670, at Newark from 1692 to 1699; in 1706 and after had for scholars Nat. and Sam Duglas, David and Mary Ogden, Jos. and David Peck, John and Steph. Dod, Tho. and Eliph. Johnson, Nat. and Dan. Morris, Jos. and Steph. Harrison, Jos. and Phebe Brown, Sam. and Sim. Huntington, Ben. Pierson, John Plum, Eben. Lyon, Dan. Lindley, and others, night and day. Casparus Schuyler, and Gerardus Beekman, entered for board and school in 1707. In 1792 he sent to the weaver at Flushing "linen warp and woolen heft to be wrought into curtains." In 1712 John Conduit wove 31 yards of woolen cloth for him for £1 3s. 6d—288 pounds of beef had from Jasper Crane, being worth £2 8s. 0d. He d. 11th Dec. 1725 a. 80; had ch. JOHN, JOSEPH. Joanna wi. Nathaniel Moore; Kezia wi. Elnathan Baldwin, and Sarah wi. James Nutman.

JOHN b. at Milford 1675; w. 1715, n. ch. Abigail, and Joanna. Abigail m. Samuel Alling.

Deacon JOSEPH d. in Morris Co. Sept. 1776 a. 84; w. n. ch. Joseph, Isaac, Peter, Moses, Adoniram, Benjamin, Keziah, Rachel, and Sarah Miller.

JOSEPH TUTTLE m. Abigail Ogden; rem. to Whippany bef. 1738: was Esq. Deacon, and Col. d. 1789 a. 91; w. n. ch. Joseph, John, and David; g. s. SAMUEL, son of Joseph.

SAMUEL, Hanover, 1762; w. n. son Ebenezer; broth. John, Joseph, David, Moses, and James; wi. Rachel.

TIMOTHY TUTTLE, Esq, Hanover, 1755; w. n. ch. Daniel, Thomas, Isaac, Stephen, Abraham, Mary, and Joanna; s. in l. John Style; wi. Cecilia. John Style, adm. Abraham, 1762.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Joseph, and Timothy Tuttle, were sons of Stephen who was b. 20th May 1673, and in his w. Woodbridge, 1709, n. ch. Timothy eldest, Joseph, Stephen, and Sam., cous. John Cooper. Stephen was a son of Joseph who m. Hannah Munson in

1667; and g. s. of Wm. who came from Co. Northampton, says trad. in 1635 to Boston a. 26, with wi. Eliz. and 3 ch.; but soon rem. to New Haven, and became a man of consequence.

JOHN VANCE, d. 9th Nov. 1751 a. 64. Alies or Alice, wid. 17th Sept. 1764 a. 73. His w. n. ch. Edward, William, Thomas, Alexander, Esther, Anne Norwood, Elizabeth Henry, and g. s. John, son of James.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In 1761, Wm. and Mary sold to Sam. Hayes, for £229, a house and home lot of 3 acres; now of C. Walsh. Mary d. 7th Dec. 1787 a. 65. Tho. d. 2d Apr. 1757 a. 29. Wm. s. of Ed. and Mary d. 1757 a. 19 mo. Edward d. 23d Jan. 1808 a. 54. Sarah, wid. Ed. d. 21st Sept. 1813 a. 50.

JOHN VANDERPOOL m. Apphia Davis. He d. 16th July 1763 a. 56. She d. 27th Aug. 1795 a. 87. They were m. bef. 1739. John, perh. s. of Wynant, d. 4th Apr. 1750 a. 69. Catharine, w. of Wynant, d. 12th Jan. 1744, a. 57. John kept the County House in 1762, and in 1765, Thomas, perh. son, was paid "for Boards to make a Partition in the Court House, 20 sh."

MISCELLANEOUS.—From their broken gr. st.; their graves having been unlawfully sold by an Hon. May. and Com. Coun. at 50 cents per sq. foot; we learn that Malachi Pool d. 26th March 1743; Malachi, son of David and Catharine, in 1772; a dau. of Abraham and Jane, in 1736; and Eliz. dau. of Malachi and Mary Pool, 10th Oct. 1736 a. 2; and James Vanderpool d. 31st Mar. 1799 a. 34 y. 6 mos.

JOHN POOL d. 27th Feb. 1781 a. 37; w. n. ch. Albian, James, John, and Jabez; wi. Elizabeth.

THOMAS VANDERPOOL, w. 1785 n. ch. Jones, John, and Isaac; wi. Rachel.

Deacon JAMES WHEELER, d. 3d Jan. 1747 a. 63; Mary, his wid., perh. sec. wi., d. 1st Jan. 1763 a. 84. He bought of Ab. Kitchell, in Dec. 1712, the home lot form. Rob. Kitchell's, and was prob. with two Joseph Wheeler's, in Newark 1726, of the Milford family. He had a son CALEB, perh. other ch.

Deacon CALEB, d. 22d Dec. 1803 a. 77. His w. n. ch. Caleb and *James*, dec.; s. in l. Robert Neil, and wi. Phebe. Capt. *James*, d. 12th Mar. 1777 a. 37; a soldier of the revolution, good, and true, and worthy of a more honorable monument than the edifice stealthily and illegally erected on the burial place of the family

His ch. were Stephen, James, Joseph, and Phebe. Phebe was wi. of Gov. Wm. S. Pennington.

JOSEPH WHEELER, w. 1726; n. ch. Ephraim, Stephen, Dorcas, Mary, Patience, and Abigail.

JOSEPH WHEELER, w. 1726; n. ch. eldest Joseph, Justice, Obadiah, Patience Beardslee; s. in l. Samuel Farrand; wi. Dorcas. He had lands in Milford, Port Royal, and Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.—DAVID WHEELER, Hanover; w. n. ch. *David*, *John*, Mary, Phebe, Rhoda, and Sarah; wi. Charity. *David*, d. 8th May 1775 a. 27; bur. Whippany. *John*, Hanover, 1780; w. n. ch. Charity, Susanna, and Eliz. In 1772, Joseph, and Abiel, of Morris Co., sold land in Newark. Sarah, wi. of Jos., d. 28th Jan. 1735 a. 52; bur. Newark.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS, a son of Matthew, of Wethersfield, had "for his home lot, part of a sec. division, on the hill by the town side, in the rear of Henry Lyon's home lot." He d. 12th Nov. 1732, a. 81: bur. at Orange. Matthew, Esq., pres. his s. w. 1759 n. ch. Isaac, Thomas, Sarah Mun, Jemima Dod, Lydia Harrison, and Joanna Condit.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amos Williams, appears in 1700; may have been that elder bro. of Matthew, b. 1645. Nath. and Gershom, are of rec. 1734. Capt. Amos, d. 19th Apr. 1744, a. 70. Amos, Esq., d. 26th June, 1754, a. 64. Capt. Thomas, d. 12th July, 1830, a. 90. Eleazer, d. 11th May, 1814, a. 80. Samuel, d. 1st Apr. 1812, a. 99. Samuel, jr., d. 7th Apr. 1824, a. 70; hence their descen. should be able to trace their lineage.

JONNAH WOOD, d. 18th Apr. 1725, a. 68; bur. in Newark, perh. s. of Jonas, of Conn. 1641; Southampton, bef. 1654; and one of the 80 Elizabethtown associates.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Capt. Christopher Wood, perh. s. of Jonnah, d. 8th Feb. 1759, a. 68; w. n. ch. *Elias*, John, Abigail Horton, and Phebe Bruen; w. Phebe; g. ch. James, Henry, and Hannah Lyon; Joseph, Elias, Jabish, Eliz. and Phebe Bruen; and Phebe Horton. *Elias*, 1771, w. n. ch. Christopher, and Nathaniel; neph. James, Jonathan, Stephen, Zophar, and Henry, ch. of Henry Lyon, dec. Jonas Wood, 1745, w. n. ch. Anna Clark, Phebe Terrill, Margaret, and Sarah; bro. Joseph; and John, s. of bro. John, dec.

ROBERT YOUNG, was one of the Scotchmen welcomed by the town, with Clizbie, and Nesbit. He was perh.

one of those given to Pitlochie and Barclay, and if not banished, a companion of the prisoners, in 1685. He m. Sarah, dau. Ben. Baldwin. They had DAVID, JOHN, Jonathan, Robert, and STEPHEN. He was Sheriff in 1696, and a Trustee named in the grant from the Proprietors of N. J. with John Curtis, John Treat, and Theoph. Pierson, to hold "the small tract allotted for the burying place," and for no other purpose forever. He d. 7th Nov. 1726, a. 63. By a permit from the suc. of said Prop. a highway has desecrated his grave for 30 years!

DAVID, d. 3d Sept. 1765, a. 60. JOHN, d. 25th Apr. 1788, a 73. David, the astronomer, was from one of these. STEPHEN, was b. 4th July, 1716; w. 1785 n. ch. Jonas, Aaron, Daniel, and Abigail Alling; wi. Joanna.

MISCELLANEOUS.—THOMAS YOUNG; Pequanak; w. 1769, n. ch. Arthur, Thomas, Morgan, Daniel, David, Margaret, Eliz., Phebe, Thankful, Mary, and Hannah. JOHN YOUNG, Morris Co., w. 1775 n. ch. Israel, Jonathan, Isaiah, Benjamin, John, Grover, Sylvanus, Sarah, Temperance, and Experience. JOSEPH YOUNGS, Hanover; w. 1789 n. ch. Grover, John, and Katurah Marsh.

V.

NOTES.

NOTES.

NOTE A.

[N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. IX., p. 639.]

Worthy Sir: after my due respects p'sented vnto you these few lines ar to request a keindnes of you, taking you to be my spetial frend, and know no other like your self to intrust in such a Case as this: the thing I dezier and som others with me is this, that you woulde be pleased to take the first and moste sutable oppertunity to speake with the honored gouernor, deziring him resolue you in these purteculars

first. whither or no, that place upon the mayne land which is called Arther Cull bee free from ingagements:

Secondly if free, then whither or no he will be plesed to grant it to a Company of honest men that may dezier to sit doune ther to make a plantasion vnder his gouerment, and that you would be pleased hauing so done to return an answer by the first. which we shall waight for, and hauing incoragement we shall forthwith adres our selues to treate further with him aboute the matter, thus not doubting of your faithfullnes herin, I take leaue and rest yours to Comande

JOHN STICKLIN

from huntington february 15th 1660.

lett me intreate you to send the answer to Samuwell Mathies at Rusdorpe, that it maye be conveied to me in safety: and that you woulde be pleased that it may be kept secret houeuer it goe.

S'. if you can w^th^ conveniencie I would intreate you to send me an answer by y^e^ bearer of this, all convenient speede being requisite.

[TRANSLATION.—P. 643.]

The preceding petition being delivered to Captain Lieutenant. Breair Nuton, and by him communicated to the Hon. Director

General, the same was laid before the Council by his Honor, and after the question was put, it was resolved to give the said Capt. Lieutenant for answer, that he could let the petitioners know that they are at liberty to come to examine said tract of land, and if it suited them, then further disposition would be made of their petition and proposal. 1st June, 1661.

NOTE B.

[N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. IX., p. 895.]

To the most Hono^red^ Gouerno^r^ of the New Netherlands humble salutacons

Seeing it hath pleased God to order it in his p'uidence, that a companie of Considerable persons that came into N. E. that they might serve god w^th^ a pure conscience, and enjoy such liberties & priueledges both Civill and Eclesiasticall as might best aduantage unto, and strenghten them in the end and worke aforesaid, w^ch^ also thorough the mercy of god they haue enjoyed for more then twentie yeares together, and the lord haueing blessed them w^th^ posteritie so that their numbers are increased & they being desirous to p'uide for their posterities so as their outward comfortable subsistance and their soulles welfare might in the use of sutable means thorough the blessing of the almightie be attained. In order heerunto they have appointed some to view some adjacent parts of this Amerrican wildernes who haue bin Curteously and encouragingly entertained by yo^r^ Hono^r^ w^ch^ the Companie doth accknowlw^th^ all thankfullnes.—And haue now sent some of our hono^rd^ trustie and well beloued friends to wit: Mr Benjamin ffen Mr Robert Treatt Mr Lawes & Deacon Gun, In the name of the committee empowred by the Companie and in y^r^ behalfe of the Companie, to treat and Conclude as they shall see cause with your hono^r^ or whom it shall concerne, About the tearmes vpon w^ch^ they may be encouraged to begin to plant, and so from time to time as they are able to proceed yearly by some of themselves and by some of their posteritie or their friends, that may hereafter desire to joine w^th^ them for the enlargem^t^ of the kingdom of christ Jesus in the Congregationall way, and all other meanes of comfort in subordination heervnto. And seeing that this Designe if sutably encouraged may hopefully be more for the glory of god and benefitt & welfare of the dutch nation In Amerrica, and the hono^r^ of their principalls in Europe then any yet hath bin by planters vnder their shaddow in these parts, The Companie doeth therefore desire that

neither any Queries or p'positions made by our honordmessengers betrusted and Instructed, might be in the least measure greuous or offensiue to your hono^{r} or any Intrust wth you, for wee are true men and noe spies, but to p'uide good righteous and honest things for o^{r} selues posterities and friends like minded, As we haue alreadie for many yeares enjoyed, and are come by these our messengers to you: And therfore in order to p'posalls wee desire that without offence we may haue as plaine and cleare an answer as may be to these following enquiries and p'positions.

MATHEW GILBERTE in y^{e} name
of y^{e} Comittie impowered
by y^{e} Company

ffrom Milford Dated this 8th of
November 1661 In New england.

[N. Y. Col. MSS,, Vol. IX., p. 899.]

Propositions agreed upon by the comittie in the name & behalfe of the Companie, to be presented to the honord Gouerno^{r} of the New Netherlands by those whose names are subscribed.

1. That if a Church or Churches of English shall be planted in the places p'pounded they may be allowed by the Authoritie of the high & mightie lords and states Generall of the vnited p'uinces in the Netherlands in Europe, And wth the app'bation of the Bewind-hebbers of the West India Companie, to enjoy all such power priueledges and liberties in the congregationall way as they have enjoyed them in New England aboue twentie yeares paste, without any disturbance Impedim^{ts} or Impositions of any other forms order or customs to be obszued by them: And that therein they be allowed and approued churches by some publique testimonie vpon record.

2. That if the English churches planted vnder the duch gouernement shall consent to consociate together for mutuall helpefulnesse: They may be allowed by the authority & with the approbation aforesaid soe to doe and to call a Synod, and therein to establish by comon consent such orders according to scripture as may be requisite for the suppressing of herisies schismes and false worships, and for the establishm^{t} of truth wth peace in those English churches. And that the Gouernour and Courts at New Amsterdam, shall protect the said English Churches and Synnods from any that oppose them or be Injurious to them.

3. The English planters Doe desire that they may have libertie and power by y^{e} authority and wth y^{e} app'bation aforesaide to haue the ordering of all Judicature and all their ciuill affaires within themselves. To chuse their owne magistrates and all other officers, and constitute and keepe Courts and make all such lawes and orders as they shall finde most sutable to their condition and welfare in

that place And that all persons planters and others, for the time they are amongst them within their p'cincts, shall be bound to acquiesce in all their lawes orders sentences and appointm^{ts} of anie of their owne court or courts & officers determinately according to such orders and lawes as are or shall be from time to time agreed upon & enacted by them, and unto all their sentence made & verdicts declared without appeales to any other Authoritie or Jurisdiction. This power the English in America within New England haue had & exercised in all causes by the graunt of the late King of England Charles the first, as is to be seen in his Majesties letters pattent, aboue twentie yeares together. And it is much more necessary that they haue it under the Duch (whose lawes they know not nor understand their language and the way and manner of their exerciseing this their sole power.) Wee purpose according to the fundementalls receuied in Newhauen Collonie, w^{ch} are in print to be seen (or the most of them) so far as we shall finde it will a like suite christs ends and our condition there.

4. That all the lands agreed for, as clearly and vndeniably purchased of the Indeans by an Athentic Instrum^{t} or Instrum^{ts} and that wee may haue one of them in our Custodie, and that the lands of those Indeans that have y^{e} naturall and ciuill right be subscribed and soe owned by them in the p'sence of English duch and Indeans as lawfully bought & sould, and that then these lands shall be made y^{e} pp Inheritans of the English planters and their posteritie for euer by the Authoritie and power wth the approbation aforesaid, accordinge to all p'sent or future orders graunts and agreem^{ts} or deuisions of all such lands so bought as shall be made by the English alone amongst themselues by p'sons Instructed and empowered by them for such afaires.

5. That noe Inhabitants be put upon us by the Duch, but that wee haue the sole power of disposeing our lands and entertaining or rejecting all Inhabitants according to agreem^{ts} that shall from time to time be made amongst ourselues.

That the English planters in the aforesaid places, by authoritie and wth approbation aforesaid may haue equall libertie of trading wth the Duch in all respects, they paying all lawful dues and customes as the Duch doe or wth any other whomsoeuer.

Our humble desire is that the p'mises being graunted by those in Holland, or to whom the pattent and power of such graunts appertaineth, may be declared and ratified by an Authenticall Instrum^{t} signed and sealed by the pattentees in Europe if it remaines wth them, And that a coppie of it so signed sealed and Authentically Attested may be procured for the English planted vnder the Duch to be by them kept among their publique records for y^{r} benefitt of posteritie.

BENJAMIN FENN
ROBERT TREAT
RICH LAW
JASPER GUN

Dated this 8th Nouemb: 1661
from Milford in New England

NOTE C.

[N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. IX., p. 909.]

Extract outh of the Recordes and Resolutions of the Lord Director Generall and Counsels of the N. Netherlands, taken in their Court Vppon Mooneday the 28th of Novemb^{r} 1661.

The Director Generall & Counsells off the N. Netherlands haveing perused the Commissione and Propositions, produced by Benjamin Fenn, Robber treat, Rich Lawe, and Jasper gun, Deputies of a greather Companie English People, propounding vppon Certaine termes to be admitted, as inhabbitans and subjects vnder this governement, Doe judge the matters off a hevier Consernement as to give soo full & satisfactory answer vppon Every perticull,

Nevertheless, Consideringe the aforementioned Deputies are very Desirous to obtain any Answer for to Relate vnto their principals, is Resolved to give this followeinge provisionale Answer.

Because there is no difference in the fundementall poincts of the Worship of god, betwixt these, and the Churches of New England, as onely in the Ruelings of the same—

The Director generall & Counsell doe make noe Difficulte to give way & Consent vnto the two first propositions, because in our Natyff Country, alsoo here, was never practised restraint of Consiences, in the meane tyme wee wish & hope that by a neerer meeting and Conference betweene oure & theire Ministers, further obstructions in this poinct shall be remoeved and that all Lovinge Vnity shall be observed.

Vppon the Thirth Proposition—vnto the petitioners shall be graunted in the waye of Magistrature, Judicature and sivill affaires, all such power, Authoritie, Priveledge, and Liberty, as all other townes & Collonies of N Netherland have obtained, to wit, the Nomination off theire owne majistrates within her selfes yearely in a dubble Number, to be present vnto the Director Generall and Counsell, for to be Elected out of the same the Magistrates for that yeare and to confirme them, the which shall be qualified, with sufficeint power & authority for to make, and to see approbated & Confirmed by the Direct^{r} general & Counsell, all such Ordinances as they shall find good for the benifitt of theire townes or plantations, Accordinge to the same, to doe Right and justice, the Appell being Reserved Vnto the high Court, in Conformite of the general Order and Exemption graunted vnto all the Inhabitants of the N Netherlands.

The fourth & Sixt propositions were graunted.

Conserninge the fifte proposition, none of the Townes in the N Netherlands are troubled with Inhabitance the which doe not Lyke her or her Magistrates, being reserved that they doe not admitt any Inhabitance without approbation and acknowledgement of the Direct^{r} generl: & Counsell, and give theire Oath for the Affirmation of fidellyty, Thus acted in the fortres named Amsterdam, att the

Court kept by the Lord Director generall & Counsell of the N. Netherlands adj Vt Supra.

Signed

P: STUYVESANT [et]

Agreed with the foresaid Recordes

C: V. RUYVEN Secretary"

Subchrybed

Translated by me

SALAMON La CHAIR, Notary pub:

NOTE D.

[N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. X., p. 73.]

Worthy and Lovinge friendes,

Wee doe Conceave that Our Scriptuall Answer, more largly declared by Words of Mouth and mutuall discourses, are such as possibely can be Expected and as is answerabel to our superiors in Europe; it is known (: Honnor and thanks be given for it, to the Bountifull God :) that there is no at the least differency In the fondamentell points off Religion, the differency in Churches orders and gouernment so small that wee doe not stick at it, therefore have left, and Leave it still, to the fredom of your owne Consiences.

In Civil matters which doe not schruppel the Consiency, it is a Common Proverb, in strainge places we may finde but must make noe lawes; Conserninge our Common Practis in matters off Civil justice, with your printed orders, we find soo little difference that it wil not hinder the buissenis in hand, Only the Appeale and Confirmation of magistrates out a dubbel Number (: as a token of an acknowledgement, to a higher Authority :) most be Referred to the gouvernour generl & Counsel in tyme beinge, but if the summe wherre of a party may Appeale, & the feynes before he may Appeale (: beinge Commonly hundert gilders, and the feynes twoe Pound sterlinge :) to your judgement is to smal both may be exalted to a heyer summe.

The Confirmation of Magistrates out a dubbel Number is in several Respects Requisit and needful, more for the good of the townships as for the Authority of the government, the Reasons shortenes sake wee shal deferre to more Convenient tyme & Place. the Common practis of the Governour & Counsel before they Proceed to the Election & Confirmation of the New Magistrates, is to advyse with the deputy of the Old Magistrates Presentinge the nomination before them, which the most fitted men are for that office, where out in part the premises may be deducted.

These two poincts being amongst your Propositions the Principals, whereabouts at the last meetinge the differancy (to our

Remembrance) was left, & the Bearer your Present messenger & agent, john gregorie, beinge not further Instructed, wee shall breake of for the Present, only wee thought it meete for the furtherance of the matters in hand to acquaint you & those it may Conserne, with the Oath of fidellity, which in the first place all Inhabitants, secondly all magistrates & military officers every one in his place are to doe: after our love and Respect wee shal Rest.

Your Loving friends

Amsterdam in the
N Netherl^ds^ this
11 of March 1662—

[N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. X., p. 147.]

Vppon the Propositions made by the English deputies Robbert treat Philip Groues, and John Gregory, the Governour & Counsel of the N. Netherl^ds^ doe stil Remaine by that answer as formerly in schriptis was given and sent vnto them, and for further Explanation of sum particulars, which they thinck to be doubtfull, this present may serve:

First Conserninge the twoe former Propositions about the Churches orders, and government, wee Referre that vnto themselves, that they not any way shal be molested therein, and if need should Require that advyce should be taken with sum English Ministers, or Churches within these provence of the N. Nederlands, that shall be left to their own liberty. But in case iff a Synod, therevnto most be Required the approbation, and Consent of the governour and Connsel then beinge.

Conserninge the third proposition, the governour & Counsel doe give Consent that the aforesaid English Nation, being setlet vnder this government, shal have power by the most vote of the Churches members, to nominate their owne Magistrates in such a quantity as they shall thincke most meete, and needfull, for their towne or Townes, which Magistrates with the freemen shal be Impowred to make such lawes and Ordinances as occasion shal Require, which lawes & Ordinances after Examination being found not oppugnand to the general lawes of the Vnited Belgick and this Provinces, shal by the Governour & Counsel be Ratified and Confirmed vnto them, Only the Governour & Counsel doe Reserve the Appeals of Criminal and Civil Sentences above the sum of fifty pound sterlinge, Without Reformation or appeale to that sum, for all such inhabitants as therevnto shal subschrybe; and y^e^ Confirmation of y^e^ Magistrates out of a dubbel number yearly to be Presented vnto them, out of which dubbel number with advyce or Communication of the Old Magistrates, or their deputies, the following Magistrates, by governour & Counsel then beinge shal be Confirmed.

Conserninge the further propositions were by these presents graunted

NOTE E.

(N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. X., part II., p. 231.]

After my humble p[r] sentation [r]of many thanks to yo[r] Lo[ps] for all yo[r] former expressions of love and kindenesse doe send greetings. And being thereby encouraged to p[r]sent you w[th] these lines entreating soe much fau[r] of y[r] Lo[ps] when yo[r] leisure will by the first p[r]mit and if you se cause any longer and further to encourage the companie, or such of them as have been waiting for Mr Winthrops coming to put to an end all p[r]tended claimes to y[r] lands vnder treatie w[th] yo[r]selfe & hono[ru] Counsell, tho' o[r] neighbo[rs] therby seemed to hinder and obstruct y[r] matter what they could, And also to hear what the encourageing answers or returnes you may have Receaued from yo[r] Lo[ps] in Holland, after which they haue been and are still much waiteing to see if you haue receaued any further liberty and power to encourage, And will be pleased to let them vnderstand the same, w[ch] if they may obtaine this request of you they wil acquaint one another therew[th], & promise to returne you an answer upon what tearmes they will proceed, if they doe at all, speedily; And whether or noe it is not within your compasse to graunt them free liberty, as vnder your Authority & prouince, payeing all dues & duties as shall be agreed upon, they may not be a free people of themselves to act subordinately for themselves both in all Ciuill & Eclesiasticall respects. And not further at p[r]sent to trouble, saueing my humble Desire to pardon my boldnes and abruptnes and to fauo[r] me with an answee heerto by this bearer,* and to take leaue to subscribe my selfe

as I am your loueing freind
to comand in what I may
ROBERT TREATT

*To: Alsup

Milford y[e] 29th of June 1663

NOTE F.

[Extract from Despatch to Director Stuyvesant, March 26, 1663.—N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. XV., p. 7.]

"Thus far we paid our attention to the two letters signed by the Director and Counsellors. The next which claims it, is that of the Director Stuyvesant in particular, in which we observe a petition of some English neighbours, who desired to establish themselves in considerable numbers within the limits of of the Company's jurisdiction, behind Staten-island about the Raritan river, and did see from the annexed documents your Hon's opinion about it, to which we then make no objection—especially

so as this settlement might serve as a bulwark to our nation against the Savages on the Raretan and Menesink, wherefore it should have been gratifying to us, that this proposal had been carried into effect, in which efforts we hope that your Honour shall continue. If we are not mistaken, then the principal obstacle, which retarded its progress, was the appeal in criminal cases and capital crimes of whoredom, adultery and similar offences, which they punish according to the law and the expressed word of God, against which maxim, although the laws of our Fatherland use some connivance in this respect, we make no objection but could not willingly transfer to them the absolute disposal of all criminal cases whatever without appeal; Nevertheless, if the admission and settlement of this nation on that spot is considered so all important to ours, we could permit, to facilitate this negotiation, that no appeals to us should take place in all such crimes, in which the process of the crime is instituted upon a voluntry confession, in which could not be consented in all other cases of a dubious nature, as your honour must apprehend, besides further, that their laws, in punishing all similar crimes against the maxims of our Fatherland, should only be put in practice against their own countrymen—and not against such of our nation, who might settle amongst them. Your Honour must not give up this point, as long it is tenable—it is of too high importance—provided, if the object in view is not obtainable without this sacrifice, then your Honour is authorized to treat with the English on such terms, as in your opinion are best adapted to promote the welfare State and its subjects."

NOTE G.

[N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. X., part II., pp. 231, 232, 233, 237.]

[TRANSLATION.]

[20 July 1663.]

The foregoing letter of Mr Robbert Treat* being read and having therewith resumed the propositions delivered in by him and some other English and registered in the Register of Resolutions under date 28 Novemb^{r} 1661; on letters of the Lords Directors the following answer is given to the aforesaid propositions. Note, the Propositions be further seen under the aforesaid date in the said Register of Resolutions.

Lovinge frind Mast^{r} Treatt

Yours off 29 juny send bii Mes^{r} Alsop I haue receaued the 18 off July New Styl. In answer whereoff I sal say that we haue receaued from our lords and masters in holland, a ful and satisfactory answer and consent to al wich haue been done and agitated with....stil

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*See Note E.

vnderhand and withal, they advys how far to condescent att the points & questions the wich, thatt they might to better bee examined conned over and vnderstanded, wee haue thought meet to copie them from word to word for as they in writings were deliuered and presented vnto us, and haue by present p^{t} sett in the margin our Clare and Catecorical answer to each off them, wych beingh communicated to your Companye we sal bii te bearer off postylle, or else wyth the first oppertunity, expect the Companys answer and resolution weyther they are intend to proceed with .. off that wee may order our occasions thereunto, soo after my service sal rest.

20 July 1663:

The twoe first propositions were absolutely graunted—

Vppon the 3d proposition

1: We doe graunt by these presents the English Townes shall have the choyce off theire owne Majestrates, in quality and number as they see most expedient for the Towne or Townes benefit and Welfare, only that the Chosen Magistrates annually shal be presented before the governour and Counsel, for to be Confirmed by them and to Renew the oath of Magestracy.

2: They shall have Consent & power to keepe Court or Courts, and to make such Orders and Lawes, as they shal fiynde most sutable to the Condition and Welfare off that place, only that the Lawes and orders, made for the better administration off justice shal be presented unto the govern^{r} and Councell, and beinge found to Concure with the holy Schripture shall be Confirmed vnto them, and also Standinge Laws to be observed by all persons and planters for the tyme they are and Live amongst them.

3: Conserninge the Appeels, it is hereby graunted and Confirmed, that all Capitall Sentences wherein the partys are Convinced by owne Confession shall be put in Execution by the Court or Courts without appeel, but in darke and dubious matters, especially in Wich Craft, such Sentences off death shall not be put in Execution, as with approbation of the govern^{r} general & Counsel in tyme beinge.

4: In Civil Matters and questions, all persons, planters, & other Inhabitants shall acquiesse in the Lawes, Orders, Sentences and appointments off their owne Court or Courts officers to the vallue off hundred pounds....without appeel.

The 4th point is absolutely graunted.

The 5th point, noe Inhabitants shall be put or send in their Townes, w^{ch} doe not lyke her or her magistrates, beinge Reserved that they doe not admit any Inhabitants without approbation and acknowledgement off the Governour & Counsel, and have given their Oath off fidelity.

The 6th point is absolutely graunted & accepted.

Vppon the 7th propositions

The former propositions, and what thereynto is Belonginge, beinge Concluded, the graunts & Conditions thereoff shall be a publicq Instrument Charter or pattent be Confirmed vnto them, by the Governour and Counsel subscrybed and sealed.

APPENDIX.

Preliminary and Attendant Circumstances.

At the meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society held in Newark, May 18th, 1865, Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the officers of the Society, be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to celebrate in a proper manner in May, 1866, under the auspices of the Society, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Newark; that they be authorized to appoint all necessary sub-committees—to solicit the co-operation of the Common Council of the city, and of the citizens generally, in furtherance of their plans—to issue such invitations as they may deem advisable, and that they report at the next meeting of the Society the progress made in carrying out the wishes and intentions of the Society as herein expressed."

At the next meeting of the Society, held in Trenton, January 18th, 1866, the Committee reported that

"At a meeting called for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, the members present were unanimously of the opinion that, while it was highly proper for the Society to suggest, as it had done, the observance of the interesting event by appropriate ceremonies, and co-operate in every way to ensure entire success to whatever plan might be agreed upon, yet it was eminently the province of the City authorities of Newark, in conjunction with the citizens generally, to inaugurate the necessary measures. The Committee, therefore, addressed a communication on the subject to THOMAS B. PEDDIE, Esq., the Mayor, and he very promptly invited the attention of the Common Council to the suggestions made. The Committee are not informed what course that body intend to pursue, but they have felt authorized to pledge the cordial assistance of the Society in carrying out any arrangements that may be devised."

No arrangements having yet been made by the City authorities when, in April, it became necessary to make preparations for the usual May meeting of the Society, the Officers, after consultation with several prominent members, determined to give to the proceedings at that meeting a Commemorative character, and Committees were appointed to make arrangements accordingly.

The Hon. WM. B. KINNEY was requested to deliver an Oration on the occasion—Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD to prepare a Historical Memoir of the Events connected with the Settlement—Dr. THOMAS WARD, of New York, a native of Newark, to read a Poem —and Mr. SAMUEL H. CONGAR to compile Biographical and Genealogical notices of the principal settlers.

The acceptance of their appointments by these gentlemen was followed by the issue of invitations to Corresponding Societies, neighboring towns, and prominent gentlemen of this and the neighboring States, to send representatives or be personally present, in the following form:—

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEWARK, April 15th, 1866.

Two hundred years having elapsed since THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK, the New Jersey Historical Society propose to commemorate the event by appropriate proceedings at their May meeting.

As NEWARK has been a central point whence have radiated population, intelligence and enterprise over a large portion of the State, its history, from the intimate relations it has with other towns and cities, possesses more than local interest, and it is evidently the duty of the Society, in the absence of a more general celebration, to notice an event which in its consequences has been so momentous.

As the precise day on which the first settlers arrived is not known, THURSDAY, the 17th of MAY, (the usual time for the meeting of the Society,) has been named for the commemoration.

An Oration will be delivered on that day before the Society and its friends, in the First Presbyterian Church in this City, at 3 o'clock, P. M., by the Hon. WILLIAM B. KINNEY, a Poem will be read by THOMAS WARD, Esq., and other suitable proceedings take place.

In behalf of the New Jersey Historical Society, the undersigned requests the pleasure of your attendance on the occasion.

Be pleased to favor me with a reply.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant.

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Corresponding Secretary.

At 2 P. M., on the day designated, the Society having transacted its other business in the morning, the members with their invited guests proceeded from their rooms to the First Presbyterian Church, where the Chair was taken by JOHN RUTHERFURD, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents.

The platform was occupied by many of the Clergy of the City; Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of the State, and Staff; THOMAS B. PEDDIE, Esq., Mayor of the City; the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Hon. JOHN R. BRODHEAD, the Hon. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, and JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., representatives of the New York Historical Society; HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., JOHN A. MCALLISTER, Esq., J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Esq., representatives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; ERASTUS SMITH, Esq., from the Historical Society of Connecticut; J. H. SHEPPARD, Esq., of the Historic Genealogical Society of Massachusetts; NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., of the American Antiquarian Society; E. A. APGAR, Esq., State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Professor G. H. COOK, of Rutgers College, and other distinguished citizens.

On one side of the platform was a large map of the Town as first laid out, with colors and figures designating the owners of the different lots, whose names were inscribed on a corresponding canvas on the other side.

Dr. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, Chairman of the Executive Committee, conducted the exercises of the afternoon, which were commenced with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D. D., Pastor of the Church.

An Ode for the occasion, written by Dr. ABRAHAM COLES, having been distributed through the audience, was then generally sung, to the tune of "Lenox"—as follows:

THE ODE.

Our fathers' God we bless,
We magnify and sing
Th' abundant faithfulness
And mercy of our King

To us, and them whose hands did sow
These fields Two Hundred Years Ago.

O fair the heritage
They from the red man gained—
Passing from age to age
The title all unstained:
Good men and true they were, we know,
Who lived Two Hundred Years Ago.

This City, nobly planned,
Adorned with park and shade,
Their tasteful eye and hand
The first foundations laid:
Men fearing God they were, we know,
Who built Two Hundred Years Ago.

Though slumb'ring in the ground—
Their spirit walks abroad,
In schools and workshops found
And temples of our God:
What they did plant God made to grow,
E'er since Two Hundred Years Ago.

O River, smiling near!
And blue Sky overhead!
The same from year to year—
Ye do not mourn the Dead;
The Dead who left this scene of woe
For heaven, Two Hundred Years Ago.

The memory of the Just
Thrice blessed is—and sweet
Is their neglected dust
We tread beneath our feet:
Unfilial feet to trample so
Dust of Two Hundred Years Ago.

Thrice has a righteous sword
Been drawn in Freedom's cause—
Done battle for the Lord—
For equal rights and laws;
Fraternal blood been made to flow
Ah! since Two Hundred Years Ago.

What wonders God has wrought!
Then let us warble forth
His love beyond our thought,
His majesty and worth—
Exalt His power and grace below
Like those Two Hundred Years Ago.

The Historical Memoir—the Poem—and Oration, followed in order, and were succeeded by Sternhold and Hopkins' version of the Hundredth Psalm, sung by the whole congregation standing:

PSALM C.

All people that on earth doe dwell,
Sing to the LORD with chearefu voyce,
Him serue with feare, his praise forth-tell,
Come yee, before him and rejoyce.

The Lord, yee know, is God indeed,
Without our aide hee did vs make;
Wee are his flocke, hee doth vs feede,
And for his sheepe he doeth vs take.

Oh, enter then his gates with praise,
Approach with joy his courtes vnto,
Praise, laude, and blesse his Name alwayes:
For it is seemely so to doe.

For why? the Lord our God is good,
His mercie is for euer sure,
His trueth at all times firmely stood,
And shall from age to age indure.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

In the evening the rooms of the Society were thrown open, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large company, comprising the members of the Society, their families, friends and invited guests, assembled to partake of a collation and enjoy the music and dancing that added to the festive character of the occasion; the Trustees of St. John's Lodge, whose beautiful rooms adjoin those of the Society, throwing them open also, to contribute to the pleasantness of the evening.

Synopsis of Letters Received.

From Hon. John G. Palfrey, dated Boston, April 7th, 1866, regretting that official and other engagements would prevent his attending the celebration.

From E. E. Bourne, Esq., President of the Maine Historical Society, dated Kennebunk, April 10th, 1866, stating that the Hon. John A. Poor, of Portland, and Hon. Charles S. Gillman, of Brunswick had been appointed to represent the Society. Mr. Bourne wrote:

Extract.—"It would have been exceeding pleasant to myself, to have united with you, in this commemoration. But my present engagements preclude me from so doing. I look upon it, as well as upon others of like character, as one of the most efficient means of promoting historical knowledge; a true and generous philanthropy, and a sound reliable patriotism. Many will be awakened to an enquiry into the historical facts, which will, probably, for the first time, come home to their knowledge. The Popham celebration in this State, has done more to lead the minds of our citizens to the study of the early occupation and settlement of Maine, than any one measure that could have been devised." * * * *

"Your city, as well as the boroughs around you, started into being under the most favorable auspices. Their founders were men of true nobility of soul; solid men; who fully comprehended the principles and obligations of an enlightened civilization; who were cognizant of the rights of humanity, and who regarded a strict adhesion to them, as the only basis of successful enterprise. The fertility of your soil, and your maritime privileges could not fail in giving speedy physical strength to your early settlement. So that those who nursed it in the first years of its existence, as one historian at the time well said, were "a sober and industrious people, and have the necessary provisions for themselves and families, and for the comfortable entertainment of strangers and travelers." That is a high recommendation for any plantation, borough or city. Plenty to eat and plenty to drink, in my view, are very great helps to a vigorous intellect, a sound morality, and successful enterprise; and more especially must communities so favored have presented strong attractions to the men of New England, who flocked there to aid you in giving an impetus to the settlement of Newark. Hospitality we are accustomed to reckon as one of the noblest of virtues, especially so when manifested by others toward ourselves.

"But the moral influences of your celebration are perhaps more valuable than its historic. For ages past the earth has been but an arena for political and religious sectarianism, whereby strife, ill-humor and dissension have been engendered and nourished—and the progress of an enlightened civilization wofully impeded. Our party conventions, whether civil or religious, are instituted to establish marked, firm barriers against all whose opinions do not accord with our own. Such are cut off from our sympathies. But there can be no such unholy element in these historic gatherings. We meet as those of one great household; as inheritors of a common country, with a common interest in everything which pertains to its history. There are no party purposes to be subserved—no individual ambitions to be ministered to. Old friendships are here renewed and new ones formed. We do something towards making life over again and bringing back to our souls the noble, genial feeling of the brotherhood of man.

"But these occasions are well fitted to inspire our souls with a noble patriotism. Just in proportion as we become familiar with the men and events of the past, and acquaint ourselves with the agencies which have wrought out our own advancement and happiness, or which have prospered and built up our city and country, we be-

come identified with them, and our attachments become strengthened and confirmed. We love the places where have originated, and the men who have carried forward, the enterprises which have given us a commendable standing among the communities of the country. We are in continual need of inspirations from such sources, to urge us onward to worthy action. The pride of town or country ambition for the preeminence, is a powerful stimulant to human activity. Your people will learn on this occasion, much to create a new interest in the prosperity and growth of your city. They may hear to whom they are indebted for its present status; for the regular location of your streets; for its squares; its magnificent elms; its grand broad avenue; its elegant Court House; its various factories, &c., and thus be inpressed with their obligations to honor the memory of its benefactors, by giving themselves with new energy, to carry forward works which have been so successfully begun. Men who are made to love their homes by the interesting memories which cluster about them, will love the country in which they are embosomed.

"I believe your celebration will be a profitable occasion to your people; and I trust as out of the ark of old, built for the purpose, under the guidance of infinite wisdom, went forth man and all living creatures to replenish the earth, so shall continue to go forth from your *New*-ark, men of sound principles, enlightened intellect and true patriotism, to aid in giving strength and durability to all our free institutions."

From Edward S. Rand, Jr., Esq., Recording Secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, dated Boston, May 2d, 1866, communicating the acceptance of the invitation of the Society and appointment of Dr. Winslow Lewis, Hon. George B. Upton, John H. Sheppard, Esq., and Willlam H. Whitmore, Esq., as delegates.

From Frederic De Peyster, Esq., President of the New York Historical Society, dated New York, May 2d, 1866, communicating the election of Gulian C. Verplanck, George Bancroft, Hamilton Fish, James W. Beekman, Sam. L. M. Barlow, Charles P. Kirkland, and John Romeyn Brodhead, as representatives of the Society at the celebration.

From His Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State, dated Trenton, May 3d, 1866, accepting the invitation of the Society to be present.

Extract.—"By birth, residence, association and business, I have always been identified with our city, and I claim, as a high honor, an ancestor among those who two hundred years ago laid its foundations deep and strong. Their monuments are all around us, in the wide and spacious streets and public parks which adorn the city. Its growth has been wonderful, but the character, the intelligence, the christian zeal of its founders were a guarantee of its prosperity. To their descendants has been joined a population full of attachment to republican liberty, regarding education as the safeguard of the people, and proving by their enterprise and public spirit that they are worthy residents of a city thus founded. That its future growth and prosperity will equal its past I do not doubt, and I trust that that growth and prosperity may go hand in hand with its progress in every great and good work."

From Professor John. S. Hart, LL.D., Principal of the State Normal School, and Professor Edgar A. Apgar, State Superintendent of Public Schools, dated severally, Trenton, May 3d, 1866, accepting the invitation of the Society.

From S. F. Haven, Esq., dated Worcester, Mass., May 4th, 1866, regretting his inability to be present, as he was "about leaving the country for a short tour abroad."

From Wm. Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, dated May 4th, 1866, acknowledging the invitation of the Society.

From Alonzo Hill, Esq., Recording Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society, dated Worcester, May 4th, 1866, certifying to the appointment of the Hon. Ira M. Barton and Nathaniel Paine, Esq., as its representatives at the celebration.

From JAMES LENOX, ESQ., of New York, dated May 5th, 1866, acknowledging the invitation of the Society, which it would be impossible for him to accept.

From JOHN WINGATE THORNTON, ESQ., of Boston, dated May 7th, 1866, acknowledging the invitation of the Society.

EXTRACT.—" * * * Very much regret that professional engagements forbid me the pleasure of being present.

"Frequent recurrences to the initials of our country are of great general value, as well as of local interest, for they tend to bring into view the various sources and elements of our national character—the study of philosophers and the key of our National History.

"They show perils escaped, sometimes by the grace of God, sometimes by the inherent weakness of the actors and of their designs. The ever strengthening community of interests and sentiment between all parts of the great Republic will in time resolve our many races into one nationality—'a peculiar people.' The graceless Duke of York, about two centuries ago, vainly sought, for despotic ends, to merge some of our Northern Colonies into one government, but God, in his own time, joined us in the genial brotherhood of freedom.

"There are many pleasant ties between New Jersey and New England. The names of Belcher,—perhaps the most accomplished gentleman, and preeminently one of the best of the sons of Massachusetts,—and of Edwards, the patrons of learning and religion, will be loved and venerated while Princeton stands, and while the memory of her noble old Puritan son, McWhorter of Newark, is cherished by the good and great."

From ISAAC S. MULFORD, M.D., of Camden, dated May 7th, 1866 acknowledging the invitation of the Society, and regretting that the state of his health and other circumstances would prevent his being present.

From HON. JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD of New York, dated May 7th, 1866, accepting the invitation of the Society.

From RICHARD W. STITES, ESQ., of Morristown, and JOHN PENINGTON, ESQ., of Philadelphia, dated severally, May 8th, 1866, acknowledging the invitatlons of the Society.

From REV. GEORGE H. DOANE, of Newark, dated May 8th, 1866, accepting the invitation of the Society.

From JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, ESQ., Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, dated Philadelphia, May 8th, 1866, communicating the certificate of Richard Eddy, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Council, that Messrs. John William Wallace, Edward Armstrong, Ferdinand J. Dreer and Horatio Gates Jones had been apppointed delegates from the Society to attend the celebration.

Fron HON. WILLIAM WRIGHT, dated Newark, May 9th, 1866, acknowledging the invitation of the Society, and regretting that the state of his health would not admit of his being present on the occasion.

From Mr. CHARLES O. TICHENOR, of Appleton, Wisconsin, dated May 9th, 1866, regretting that as a descendant of David Tichenor, one of the original settlers, he could not be present in accordance with the invitation of the Society.

From GEORGE HANNAH, ESQ., Librarian of the Long Island Historical Society, dated Brooklyn, May 9th, 1866, communicating the names of Messrs. J. Carson Breevort, Charles S. West, Thomas W. Field, Alden J. Spooner and John Winslow as those of the appointed delegates from that Society.

From Rt. Rev. J. ROOSEVELT BAILEY, Bishop of Newark, dated

May 10th, 1866, regretting that official duties prevented his acceptance of the Society's invitation.

From JOHN R. BARTLETT, ESQ., of Providence, dated May 10th, 1866, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's invitation.

From S. L. WARD, M. D., of Belleville, Hon. MARTIN RYERSON, of Newton, Rev. J. FEW SMITH, D.D., of Newark, and GEORGE H. MOORE, ESQ., Librarian of the New York Historical Society, dated severally May 10th, 1866, accepting the invitations of the Society.

From G. DEWITT, ESQ., of Belleville, dated May 10th, 1866, communicating the names of delegates from that town, comprising Rev. P. A. Studdiford, Dr. S. L. Ward, Dr. D. M. Skinner, Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Rev. M. Sayres, and Messrs. Wm. Jackson, Samuel H. Terry, Andrew Little, L. D. Baldwin, T. W. Satterthwaite, Hugh Holmes, James B. Hervey and G. DeWitt.

From Rev. D. W. POOR, D.D., of Newark, dated May 11th, 1866, acknowledging the receipt of the invitation of the Society.

EXTRACT.—"I regret to say, that previous engagements abroad, will prevent my attendance on the occasion. I say this, as no mere matter of form—Newark is my adopted city. I have spent here just seventeen years of my manhood, and have honestly endeavored to contribute what in me lay, towards the promotion of its moral and spiritual welfare. In so doing I have learned to love it as my proper home, and have watched its rapid growth with an honest pride. Since my residence here it has nearly trebled its population, multiplied its schools and churches in still greater proportion, and developed a varied and energetic life which promises a vast increase in the future.

"It is my earnest desire that as she breaks forth and enlarges on every side, she may be saved from those fearful evils which are the curse of our great cities, and this can only be done through the wise liberality of her citizens, contributing to the establishment of those intitutions of religion and learning, which are the true guardians of our peace and the only sure guarantees of our prosperity.

"Allow me here to express the hope that this celebration may serve to strengthen in the hearts of her people, a fervent love for her welfare and give a fresh impulse to all the movements that are going on towards making her the very foremost city in the State, distinguished for everything that constitutes the honor and the glory of a free, self-regulated commonwealth.

"Hoping that your excellent Society will long continue to prosecute its invaluable labors and do much towards transmitting the spirit of the fathers unto the children, I have the honor to be, &c,"

From Rev. JOEL PARKER, D.D., Newark, dated May 11th, 1866, regretting that attendance on the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church would prevent his being present.

From ASHER TAYLOR, ESQ., of New York, dated May 11th, 1866, acknowledging the invitation of the Society.

From Rev. JAMES P. WILSON, D.D., of Newark, Professor GEORGE H. COOK, State Geologist and Rev. EDGAR M. LEVY, D.D., of Newark, dated severally May 11th, 1866, accepting the invitations of the Society.

From Hon. IRA C. WHITEHEAD, of Morristown, datad May 11th, 1866, communicating the names of Messrs. William C. Baker, Alfred Mills and John F. Voorhees as representatives from that place at the celebration.

From Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., of New York, dated May 12th, 1866, regretting, as a descendant of Lewis Swaine, Sergeant Harrison, and John Ward, Sen'r, that he could not be present on the occasion.

From THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ., of Belleville, Rev.

Lewis R. Dunn, of Newark, Rev. Wm. B. Brown, of Newark, Mr. George Wurts, of Paterson, Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, Rev. Samuel Irenæus Prime, D.D., of New York, and Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D.D., of New Brunswick, dated severally May 11th, 1866, all accepting the Society's invitations.

From Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, dated May 14th, 1866, intimating his intention to be present with the Hon. John William Wallace, as two of the representatives from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

From Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, D. D., of Newark, and E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., of Albany, dated severally May 14th, 1866, acknowledging the invitations of the Society.

From H. N. Congar, Esq., Secretary of the State of New Jersey, dated Trenton, May 14th, 1866, accepting the invitation of the Society.

From Dr. William Pierson, of Orange, dated May 14th, 1866, furnishing the names of the delegates from Orange: Messrs. Edward Ensign, (Mayor,) Nelson Lindsley, John C. Bailey, Wm. H. Vermilye, David N. Ropes, Edward D. Pierson, David Beach, Charles A. Lighthipe, Stephen Tichenor, Jesse Williams, Edwin Gray, J. J. Everitt, George Kingsley, N. H. Stockwell, Jacob Halsted, Peter Gerbert, Andrew Britton, Thomas Root, William Pierson, M. D.

From Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, dated May 15th, 1866, acknowledging the invitation of the Society.

From George T. Cobb, Esq., of Morristown, dated May 15th, 1866, accepting the invitation of the Society.

From J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., President of the Connecticut Historical Society, stating that Erastus Smith, Esq., of Hartford, His Excellency Governor Joseph R. Hawley, and Charles J. Headley, Esq., had been appointed to attend the celebration as delegates of the Society.

From Rev. E. H. Gillett, of Harlem, dated May 16th, 1866, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's invitation.

From Hon. John H. Poor, dated Washington, May 16th, 1866, regretting his inability to be present as a representative of the Historical Society of Maine.

Extract.—"Apart from the local and personal interest which attaches to a public celebration of the anniversary of the founding of a City or a State,—like that you now observe,—there is a public advantage in these occasions from the influence they must exert in inspiring and developing a love of historic knowledge, which has in every age been regarded as the most valuable of intellectual attainments. The desire to know what has taken place among men before we were called to share the responsibilities of civil society, and to understand the nature and extent of civil obligations, as understood among men, what is sometimes called "*the historic sense*," is the great feature that distinguishes civilized from savage life, and raises individuals and nations in the scale of humanity. The greatness of nations is to be measured by the truth and grandeur of their ideas.

"The growth and development of the great American Republic, will render more and more interesting year by year, the events of its earliest history, and the trials and labors through which our institutions received shape and proportions. While it is claimed for Maine, that the earliest successful efforts of our race for the establishment of its power in the New World, were upon *its* shores, and the first ideas of independence openly asserted,—New Jersey was the battle-field of the Revolution,—the theatre of the most stirring scenes of the War of Independence—that gave to the world the great Republic. A common interest and a mutual sym,

pathy, will tend to make all who reside in different communities and separated States, more and more one people, as occasions, like that you celebrate to-morrow, bring to us better knowledge of the past and of each other."

From Miss S. M. Brownson, dated Elizabeth, May 16th, 1866, stating that imperative absence prevented the acceptance by her father, Dr. Brownson, of the Society's invitation.

From Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, of Mount Holly, dated May 17th, 1866, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's invitation.

From Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, dated Boston, May 24th, 1866.

Extract.—"I write to apologise for a seeming neglect. Your kind invitation of the 15th ult. reached me just as I was taking the cars for a journey, from which I have but recently returned. I left the letter to be communicated to our Historical Society at their May meeting, and it was so done in my absence. The invitation was gratefully received, and a hope expressed that some one or more of our members might find it convenient to be at Newark on the 17th. But I learn that no one attended, and that no answer to the invitation has been sent.

"I pray your Society to accept, even at this late day, the grateful acknowledgments of the Massachusetts Historical Society for the invitation, and to excuse the accidental delay in communicating them.

"It would have given me personally and officially great pleasure, had it been in my power, to attend the celebration and to listen to the address of my friend, Mr. Kinney."

Proceedings of the City Authorities.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held on April 7th, a Resolution was adopted directing the appointment of a Committee to confer and co-operate with the Historical Society in the arrangement for the public observance of the day; and at a subsequent meeting, on the 20th April, that committee was made to consist of Aldermen Peters, Hays and Joy.

On the 4th May the Committee reported to the Council the arrangements made, and submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That His Honor, the Mayor, be requested to issue a proclama-
"tion, requesting from the citizens a general suspension of business, in order
"to have the day more especially devoted to testifying their appreciation of
"the founders of the city.

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor and his Staff, the Judiciary,
"Members of the Bar, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark,
"the Fire Department, the various military organizations and the civic socie-
"ties generally, are earnestly requested to unite with the New Jersey Historical
"Society in celebrating the day.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of six hundred dollars be and is hereby appro-
"priated to the Special Committee for carrying the above into effect."

In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, on the 9th May, the following proclamation was issued by the Mayer:

THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEWARK, May 9, 1866.

WHEREAS, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of the city o Newark will occur on the 17th inst., upon which day the Common Council have agreed to unite with the New Jersey Historical Society in celebrating the event; and

WHEREAS, it is eminently proper on such an occasion that we should desist from our daily avocations, and honor the men who, under the blessing of God, and through privations and suffering, and by industry and energy, planted the tree the golden fruits of which we enjoy to-day;

Therefore, I, THOMAS B. PEDDIE, Mayor of the city of Newark, do hereby direct that the public offices be closed on Thursday, the 17th inst., and I recommend that the day be observed as a public holiday, that the people may unite in the said celebration, and that we may show our appreciation of the character and virtues of the noble band of Christian men and women who founded our beautiful and prosperous city.

THOMAS B. PEDDIE, Mayor.

The following arrangements for a public procession and parade were made by the Committee of the Common Council:

PROGRAMME.

The procession will form at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and move at 10 o'clock A M., in the following order:

MILITARY.

1. Company A, Newark City Cavalry, Capt. Gerth.
2. Newark City Battery, Capt. M. Waters.
3. Platoon of Police.
4. Grand Marshal, Col. Joseph W. Plume. Aids—Col. James H Close, Major George T. Gould, Major Marvin Dodd, Capt. Charles C. Lockwood.
5. Jefferson Brass Band.
6. 1st Regt. N. J. Rifle Corps, Col. Jas. Peckwell.
7. Rubsam's 2d Regiment Band.
8. 2d Regt. N. J. Rifle Corps, Lieut. Col. A. F. Munn.
9. Eaglewood Guard, from Perth Amboy.

HONORARY.

10. His Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State of New Jersey,
11. Staff of the Governor.
12. Attorney General of the State of New Jersey.
13. Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey.
14. Comptroller of the State of New Jersey.
15. Treasurer of the State of New Jersey.
16. Judges of the Essex County Courts.
17. Sheriff and County Officers.
18. Ex-Mayors of the City of Newark.
19. Mayor and Common Council.
20. City Officers and Clergy.
21. Historical Society.
22. Oldest Residents of the City.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

23. New York Brass Band.
24. Ex-Chief Engineers—John R. Crockett, Abner D. Jones, Charles Crossley, George H. Jones, Wm. H. Whittemore, Henry C. Soden.
25. Ex-Assistant Engineers—Thaddeus B. Austin, Aaron M. Rodwell, Michael Wackerman, Michael Deaney, David G. Griffith, J. W. Ripley, Henry L. Martin, Stephen Honeywell, John B. Thorn, Wm. B. Douglass, Wm. Phillips, John H. Landell, Jacob N. Voorhees.
26. Exempt Firemen's Association—Isaac Haulenbeck, President.
27. Chief Engineer, Adam Groel.
28. 1st Assistant Engineer, Ellis B. Carhuff; 2d do., Wm. Lamy; 3d do., John H. Arey; 4th do., Wm. O'Brien.
29. Exempt Steam Fire Engine, No. 1, D. J. Campfield, Foreman.
30. Passaic Steam Fire Engine, No. 2, Patrick McTague, Foreman.
31. Steam Fire Engine, No. 3, James Payne, Foreman.
32. Steam Fire Engine, No. 4, Mahlon Doty, Foreman.
33. Union Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, Sylvester Macknet, Foreman; Wm. H. Ingraham, Asst. do.
34. Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co., No. 2, Christopher Helm, Foreman; Moses Hollman, Asst. do.
35. Neptune Hose Co., No. 1, David Benedict, Foreman; David Garrison, Asst. do.

CIVIC.

36. Sunderhaft's Brass Band.
37. Grand Marshal, Theo. F. Kinney.
38. Grand Master, Wm. S. Whitehead.
39. St. John's Lodge, No. 1, W. B. Glasby, W. M.
40. Newark Lodge, No. 7, A. Van Arsdale, W. M.

41. Diogenes Lodge, No. 22, C. Knopf, W. M.
42. Northern Lodge, No. 25, L. H. Sandford, W. M.
43. Eureka Lodge, No. 39, W. E. Pine, W. M.
44. Oriental Lodge, No. 51, John S. Clark, W. M.
45. Kane Lodge, No. 55, W. D. Rutan, W. M.
46. La Fraternité Française Lodge, No. 62, J. L. Callame, W. M.
47. Schiller Lodge, No. 66, Peter Bender, W. M.
48. St. Albans' Lodge, No. 68, E. A. Bleything, W. M.
49. Union Chapter, No. 1, Chas. Boylan, H. P.
50. Harmony Chapter, No. 9, J. H. G. Hawes, H. P.
51. Odd Fellows' Lodges.
52. American Protestant Association.
53. Benevolent Societies.
54. Other Societies.
55. Trades, &c.
56. Citizens generally, and all those who desire to participate.

FORMATION.

The line will form at 9.30 o'clock A. M., as follows:

The Cavalry in Centre street, right resting on Rector street, the Artillery on the left of the Cavalry, the military in Park Place, right resting on Centre street, the Fire Department in Smith and Mulberry streets, the right resting on Park Place, the Civic Division will form in Military Park on the east side, the right resting on Centre street gate. The Honorary portion of the procession will take their position in line in Park place in front of the Park House.

The Ex-Mayors are requested to meet at the Mayor's office, City Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the Mayor and Common Council in the Council Chamber, at the same hour.

Carriages will be sent for the oldest residents about 9 o'clock A. M. The Ex-Engineers and Exempt Firemen's Association, are requested to meet at the house of Exempt Steamer No. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LINE OF MARCH.

Up Broad to Washington, down Washington to Market, down Market to Mulberry, down Mulberry to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Broad, up Broad to Rector, through Rector and Centre to Park Place, and dismiss.

All persons living along the line of march are requested to display their flags, and no vehicles will be permitted in any of the streets through which the procession is passing.

GEORGE PETERS,
JAS. L. HAYS,
CHARLES JOY,
Committee of Common Council.

Colonel JOS. W. PLUME, Grand Marshal.

The morning of the 17th proved to be stormy and so unpropitious that it was deemed impracticable to conform to the above arrangements, but later in the day, the weather becoming less unfavorable, they were carried out to some extent.

"THE PARADE," said the Daily Advertiser of the 18th May, "although not so complete as it would have been had the weather been fine and the first arrangements carried out, attracted the usual crowds of observers who lined the sidewalks on the route of the procession and occupied the windows and roofs of the houses. Flags flying from a hundred staffs and draped from windows and balconies, and handkerchiefs waving from fair hands everywhere made the scene one of unusual animation.

The military display, notwithstanding the absence of the Second Regiment from the lines, through misunderstanding as to the postponement of the parade, was very fine, many compliments having been bestowed upon the martial bearing and tasteful appearance of the troops. Co. A, City Cavalry, formed the advance and was followed by the Newark City Battery, State

Rifle Corps, with two brass pieces of artillery. The 1st Regiment, N. J. State Rifle Corps, was under the command of Colonel Peckwell and although they received orders at a late hour to assemble at their armories, nearly every company had its full complement of men. Preceding the 1st Regiment was a mounted cavalcade of citizens. The Fire Department, as usual upon such occasions, received their full share of praise.

A number of characteristic devices were displayed on the steamers and trucks, and Hook and Ladder No. 2 was tastefully adorned with plumes and starry banners. All six of the steamers, (including the new one,) were polished and brightened up in magnificent style. At intervals throughout the line delegations from the old hand engine companies, recently disbanded, appeared, and also the wagons of several manufacturing establishments gaily adorned with flying colors. Four bands furnished admirable music. Columbia Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 117, with a banner, and several private carriages closed the procession. The parade was made through several streets, and returned to Military park at about five o'clock P. M., and was dismissed."